The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 219, BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914. ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Ads.s with	Tons.
Sept.				
19th "	Simla	6000		
26th "	Morea	11000		
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000		
10th "	Maloja	12500		
17th "	Caledonia	8000		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	India	8000		
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th "	Arabia	8000		
21st "	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
28th "	Egypt	8000		
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400		

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th "	30th "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

86 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about:	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	3rd Feb.	— —
City of Glasgow A&O	6546	— —	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&O	7474	3rd March.	— —
City of Paris A&O	9239	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&O	6947	24th "	— —
Trafford Hall A&O	5321	— —	30th March
City of Manchester A&O	5551	31st March.	— —
City of Nagpur A&O	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&O	—	21st "	— —
City of Benares A&O	6984	— —	27th "
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona A&O	7474	7th June	— —

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	821	429	649
London via Marseilles	558	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	461	704
London via Marseilles cut from Liverpool	—	999	—	787

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Lisoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fankow	Lyone	San Francisco
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtan

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LINGA, 2185 Mon. 14th Sept. 11 a.m. †P. B. D. and C. M.
LHASA, 2184 Fri. 18th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.

† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

(Weekly.)

A steamer to be named later.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA" 3,413 tons on or about 3rd Oct. calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

15th September, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchel	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the Investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

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WAR WATCHES

NOTE—A special discount of **20** per cent will be allowed to all proceeding on active service.

In the days of Joshua there was no need for watches for he controlled the Time-Giving Planets, but to-day, in time of War, Officers and men have to depend on watches for accurate time.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of War, for the past half century nearly, and it is back to **The Afghan War** that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of **The Campaign Pocket Watch.** A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is Nickel Rs. **25**; Silver Crystal face Rs. **35**; Hunting or Half-hunting Rs. **45.** Gold Rs. **200,** Half hunting Rs. **225**; Hunting Rs. **235.**

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers of all grades when on active service is **The Military Model Wrist Watch.** Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the **Fancy Wristlet Watches** which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but **The Military Model** is **THE WATCH** for **WAR** use being **DURABLE** and **ACCURATE** under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel Rs. **32,** Silver Rs. **37-8,** Gold Rs. **160.**

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel Rs. **32,** Silver Rs. **37-8,** Gold Rs. **160.**

THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives you protection from rain, dust, perspiration because it has a screw out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

Silver Rs. **40,** Gold Rs. **125.**

THE WALTHAM WRIST WATCH.

The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Silveroid Rs. **40,** Silver Rs. **47-8,** Rolled-Gold Rs. **60.**

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands Rs. **10** extra.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
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Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for **Government and Municipal** Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

ENGLISH dessert APPLES, Rs. 3/8 WALNUTS, Rs. 3/- 9lbs. nett. by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. 3690

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 90, Esplanade Road. 839

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

MEALS wanted from Fort or neighbourhood. Must be plain, good food, moderate charge.
Address Box No. 871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3824

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY WANTS an EMPLOYMENT as a Lady companion, or nurse for children. Apply to Box No. 870, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3821

WANTED—TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for MORVI STATE HOSPITAL. Pay Rs. 35 p. m. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi. 3829

WANTED—The definition of the Mukut of Raghuvamsi Kings, based on ancient Sanskirt texts. The book quoted as authority will have to be produced, if unpublished. Prize to the first man furnishing the required information, Rs. 200 (two hundred). Write not later than 25th September to RAMBHADRA OJHA, Alwar. 2522

WANTED—Tenders for the supply of CLOTHING, etc., for the Travancore Police Department. For particulars apply to this office.
T. ESAKKIMUTHU CHETTIAR,
Acting Manager,
Office of the Commr. of Police, Trivandrum, 22nd August, 1914. 2523

WANTED a Naib Diwan, pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, according to qualifications, for the Narsingarh State in Central India. Persons thoroughly competent in the Judicial, Revenue and Settlement branches of administration and well versed in English, Hindi and Urdu, should apply with copies of testimonials stating age, caste and other qualifications, to the DIWAN, Narsingarh State, Central India. 2515

WANTED immediately one B. A. WOMAN ASSISTANT TEACHER, whose mother-tongue is Marathi, for the NEW GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, Amraoti (Berar). Apply stating age, nationality, caste, experience etc., and ALSO SALARY REQUIRED, to.
The INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS,
Nagpur Circle,
Nagpur, C. Ps. 3814

WANTED for BOMBAY PORT TRUST Railway.

Traffic Inspector	Rs. 300-400
Asst. Traffic Inspector	Rs. 200-300
Yard Foreman	Rs. 200-300
Deputy Yard Foremen	Rs. 100-200

Yard Foremen or Station Masters will have entire charge of large yards or stations excluding goods work. Must be active.

Train Clerks	Rs. 45-60

Will serve under Yard Foremen supervising shunting and train work.

Goods Foremen	Rs. 100-150

Will have entire charge of Goods work at large stations.
Usual Railway rules but no passes. Previous Railway service and Provident Fund assets will be transferred to this Railway.
Only men who have had a complete training for above posts on a large Railway need apply.
J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 10-8-1914.
3794

WANTED.

BORING ENGINEER:—Seeks re-engagement. Apply to Box No. 867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3811

WANTED a Second Chemical Laboratory Assistant on Rs. 125-5-175, and a Bacteriological Assistant on Rs. 100-5-150. Apply stating qualifications to the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Bengal, Dacca, before the 1st October. 2520

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.—Wanted a Temporary PROFESSOR of Botany for remainder of session. Salary to an M.Sc. Rs. 150, or in case of high qualifications or experience up to Rs. 175, p.m. Apply to Principal. 3817

WANTED from October 3rd, a Science Master for the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow, a Trained graduate preferred.
Salary Rs. 75-5-100.—Apply PRINCIPAL Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow. 2519

WANTED—A Graduate for the Darbar High School. Jodhpur, to teach English, History and Geography to the Matriculation Classes, Pay Rs. 60-5-80.—Apply at once, with testimonials, to The SUPERINTENDENT, Education, Jodhpur. 2518

WANTED from October 16th 1914, a 1st Assistant Master for the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow.
Salary Rs. 125-5-150. Applications will only be considered from trained graduates with experience of Boarding House supervision.—Apply PRINCIPAL, Colvin School, Lucknow. 2521

WANTED a European as Inspector of Police for the Syhet Armed Police Reserve. Initial salary Rs. 150 rising in 3 grades to Rs. 250 a month and a ronvevance allowance of Rs. 15 a month. House provided free.
Only British Non-Commissioned Officers with exemprary discharge papers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 15th October. Preference will be given to a married man.
C. H. CRAVEN,
For Inspector-General of Police, Assam. 2517

WANTED tenders for the supply of the best Indian Inks (Blue-black and Red) fluid and powder, to the Stationery Department of the Indore State; the approximate quantity for a year is as noted below:—

Blue-black Ink, bottles, fluid	2,400
Red Ink, bottlees, fluid ...	600
Blue-black Ink, powder, Packets yielding one bottle of Ink	400 dozen.
Red Ink packets	350 ,,

Sealed tenders quoting prices and accompanied by samples of the Inks, should reach the undersigned on or before the 5th of November 1914.
GENERAL MINISTER,
Indore State.
Indore, 4th September 1914. 2516

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE: A quite new REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER No. 10. Please apply to Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3820

FOR SALE—An Australian Waler 8 years old and a Vis-a-vis all in good condition; trial allowed. Apply to N. M. LOFTUS, oppt. Police compound, Dadar. 3823

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE:—5 H. P. MOTOR CYCLE. Twin Cylinder "REX". Free Engine, B. & B. Carburettor, Bosch Magneto, New Tyres and Belt. In excellent condition throughout Rs. 475. Wanted Lightweight. Apply J. WILLIAMS, Donald House, Colaba Causeway. 3818

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburrettor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE. High class teakwood furniture for Bedroom, Diningroom and Hall in excellent condition and being sold at an appreciable reduction in price as owner is giving up his flat. Detailed List and full particulars will be furnished on applications to Box No. 543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2530

FOR SALE—One four-seated SUN BEAM MOTOR CAR 4-Cyl. Complete with Electric Lights, self starter new taximeter, spare wheel, new tubes and tyres etc., now running as a taxi.
One five-seated DECANVILLE twin-cyl. thoroughly overhauled lately, quite good as new. New hood, tools, etc. Both the cars are in sound condition. Trials to bona-fide purchasers. Apply B. F. MEHTA, opp. Grant Road Station. 3825

TO BE LET

TO LET—At Hill Road, Bandra, from 1st October the WELL-KNOWN BUNGALOW "GORADA", large compound, suitable for two families. Apply to P. H. DAWUR,, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. 3822

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. RUSTOMJI JEHANGIR VAKIL and SHAPURJI JEHANGIR VAKIL have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property particularly described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having an interest in or claim to the said property or to any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, lien, lease, use, trust or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to us in writing at our office at 90, Esplanade Road within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate within the Fort of Bombay on the Western side of Rampart Row East and Mint Road in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 499 7/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 260—764—597—609 and 610, New Nos. 5987—5718, Old Survey Nos. 1273—1274—1308—1307—1312 to 1315 and New Survey No. 8493 and which said dwelling house is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward A No. 1998 Street Nos. 146—148—150 and 152 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East partly by the Rampart Row East, partly by the property of Nagardas Raghunathdas, on the West partly by the property of Bhugwandas Narotamdas, partly by the property of Khimji Lakhmidas, partly by the property of Hurkisondas Narotamdas, partly by the vacant land of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai and partly by the property of Ghar Bhuvani Shunkar Bhugwan, on the North by the aforesaid property of Nagardas Raghunathdas and on the South by Manordas Rufji lane.
Dated this 14th day of September, 1914.
PAYNE & Co.,
3826 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ISMAILJI ESUFALI TAJBHAI of Bombay Bora has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Surti Moholla otherwise known as Tank Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 564 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1536 and 3102 New No. 8697 Old Survey Nos. 2589 and 2588 and New Survey No. 4026 and bounded on the East by the house of Dorabji Bomanji on the West by the Tank Street or Surti Moholla aforesaid on the North partly by the bungalow of Gordhandas Bhagwandas and partly by the property of Dorabji Bomanji on the South by the property of Saboo Siddick which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 408, 409 and 410 and Street Nos. 135, 137 and 139 (1) and were formerly in the occupation of Esufali Tajbhai and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.
Dated this 8th day of September, 1914.
PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA & Co.,
3773 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT AND DISTRICT JUDGE AT QUETTA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AND OF THE SIND AND BALUCHISTAN BANK, LTD., AND THE FRONTIER AGENCY, LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.
THE CREDITORS of the above-named COMPANIES are required on or before the 30th day of September 1914, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to SETH SHIAWAKSHAW PHEROZESHAW, the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, at QUETTA, of the said COMPANIES, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, or by his attorneys, or Pleaders, to come in and prove their said debts and claims at the COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT & DISTRICT JUDGE OF QUETTA, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are admitted or proved.
The 30th day of September 1914, at 11 o'clock at QUETTA is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.
Dated the 31st August 1914.
(Sd.) A. McCONAGHEY,
Lt.-Col.
Political Agent & District Judge,
Quetta-Pishin. 3770

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed that owing to our European Staff having been called for war we have decided to close our Bombay Branch from the 15th instant, but our Calcutta Branch will continue as usual under the management of the undersigned.
F. LEGRAND,
The Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 11th September, 1914. 3807

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that the business in COAL-TAR DYES which he is doing is on his own account and in his own name.
E. A. GOLL,
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay. 3800

NOTICE.

THE SERGEANTS MESS 2ND BATTALION the HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT will not be responsible for any debts contracted by their Khansamah "Thoolookaram."

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration (with a Will limited to the Provident Fund in the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway annexed) of the property and credits of SYED MAHOMED BIN SYED HYDER late of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant Bill Clerk Stores Department B. B. & C. I. Railway Parel, Bombay .....Deceased.
(1) ZOHRABIBI of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant widow of the deceased abovenamed and (2) SYED AHMED BIN SYED MAHOMED also of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant son of the abovenamed deceased the legatee named in the above Will of the said deceased both residing at New Kazi Street without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 9th day of September 1914.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
3828 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration de bonis non with the will annexed of the property and credits of VALLABHDAS PURSHOTUM a widower late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant a deceased partner in the partnership firm carried on by him jointly with HARIDAS PURSHOTUM and JETHABHAI PURSHOTUM.
BAI MANIBAI widow and administratrix of the property and credits of LAKHMIDAS HARIDAS of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Nepean Sea Road outside the Fort and (2) TRIBHOVANDAS PRAGJI of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant merchant residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of September 1914.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
3827 Petitioner's Attorneys.

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED tenders are invited for completing the remaining portion of the ZHAR CUTTING on CHALALA DHARI RAILWAY AMRELI DISTRICT. The quantity of material to be excavated is about 20,00,000 cft.
Tenders will be received upto the 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.
Conditions of contract &c. can be seen in the office of the undersigned during office hours.
Form of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 2.
E. WALROND BRYANT,
Engineer-in-Chief,
for Railways and Communications.
Baroda, 11th September, 1914. 3816.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, AMRAOTI BERAR.

A GRADUATE M.A., of Edinburgh University has recently been appointed as Head Mistress and provision is made for teaching Drawing and Music in addition to the ordinary subjects for the Matriculation Examination.
A Hostel is provided for a limited number of pupils.
Applications for admission to be addressed to the Head Mistress—Government High School for Girls, Amraoti, Berar.
G. M. BROUGHTON,
Inspectress of Schools,
Nagpur Circle.
3815

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DUNNAGE WOOD.
Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), at Victoria Dock. No. 6, Shed, the following goods:—
Ex S. S. "Rheinfels."
A large quantity of dunnage wood.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th September 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES situate at Kamatipura, 11th and 15th Street, and between Kamatipura, 7th and 8th Street, out of Fort Bombay. Under instructions from and by the order of Marwadi Prema Sowdan the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Prema Purkha the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 5th day of April, 1911, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1914, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the premises one after the other at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.
Lot No. 1.
Kamatipura 11th Street, property.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 43 8-9 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 11th Street, outside the Fort, of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 44414, and New No. 10932, Old Survey No. 3958, and New Survey No. 6648, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 1944, and Street, No. 50, and bounded as follows, i.e:—
On or towards the East by the house of Hajibhoy Banewji on or towards the West by the house of Sailoo Nathoo on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 11th Street, and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage.
Lot No. 2.
Kamatipura 15th Street, property.
Sale on the above day immediate after Lot No. 1 is sold.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground containing by admeasurement. 109 Square Yards or thereabouts as per Collector's bill, but by actual admeasurement 103, Square Yards together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kamatipura side of 15th Street, outside the Fort, of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4680-4681, and New No. 11090-11091 Old Survey No. 4213-4214 and New Survey No. 6430 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 2195, and Street, No. 40-42, and bounded as follows, i.e:—
On or towards the East by the house of Bhagwan Nana Ravel on or towards the West by the house of Bibi Duretul Jiwabhoy, on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 15th Street, and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage.
Lot No. 3.
Property between Kamatipura 7th and 8th Street.
Sale on the same day immediately after Lot No. 2 is sold.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 97 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being between Kamatipura 7th and 8th Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4138, and New No. 10722, Old Survey No. 3696, and New Survey No. 6318, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward No. 1619-1750 and Street, No. 95-96 and bounded as follows, i.e:—
On or towards the East by the property of Tamibai widow of Liladhar Munjee on or towards the West by the property of Raghunathrao Sadashivrao on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 8th Street, and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 7th Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th September 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

BONAFIDE AUCTION.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 15th Sept. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction without reserve and to the highest biddier at their offices at 53 Medows Street (first floor next to Messrs. Tarachand Purshram Jewellers) the valuable household and office teak and blackwood substantial furniture such as rich tapestry lined, drawing room suites of sofas, and chairs, marble top tables, single and double almirahs, tile teapoys, glass book cases, hatstands, screens, corner cabinets, writing tables, wall brackets, easy curzon and low chairs, reclaiming sofas, phonographs with records, dressing tables, Persian carpets, large wooden box, Persian rug, knitted table cloth, Fox typewriter in perfectly good condition etc., etc. the property of N. GAUKRODGERS Esq., and others.
The above is on view.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th September 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET, FUL GULLY.
MESSRS. J. S. MODY, and Co. Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. S. S. Kavarana, Popatlal Parbhudas and Jamnadas Purbhudas the latter two carrying on business as Popatlal Parbhudas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ahmedally Sheikh Kaderbhoy, Goolam Hussein Sheikh Kaderbhoy and Ebrahim Sheikh Kaderbhoy and in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of February 1913 and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part the following landed property viz:—
All that piece or parcel of land of—tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Doctor Street in Bombay within the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 26-40 new No. 9652 Old Survey No. 1006 New Survey No. 4890 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7092 Street Nos. 137141, 49-53 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Doctor Street, on or towards the north by Public Road and on or towards the South by a Sweepers passage which said premises are now in the occupation of the Borrowers and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha Attorneys for the mortgagees at their Office No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a good opportunity for merchants, contractors and private buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF BIG STOCK OF Electric goods, Steam Engines, Boilers, Dinamos, etc., etc.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on FRIDAY the 18th day of September, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in the shop near corner of Grant Road, and opposite the shop of Messrs. P. C. Shroff and Sons, wine merchants, by order of the concerned who are closing their business the entire stock-in-trade in the said shop comprising:—
Electric bulb lamps of various volts and candle power, big stock of carbon, carbon lamps, electric globes, bundles of bell wire, cut outs, brass and porcelain switches, are lamps, globes, forcelain cut outs, cotton and rubber tapes, socket plugs, fuse reels, oblong cut outs, reflectors, hand lamps, lamp holders, telephones, adapters, ceiling roses, negative and positive plates, carbon sheets, accumulators, glass battery shells, counter weights, table and ceiling fans, regulators, insulators, blocks, one almost new engine by RAMSOMES, SIMS & JEFFERIES Ld., England dianamo by SIEMENS BROS. & CO. Ld., London, and boiler, dinamos and motors, shop furniture, sliding door cupboards, writing table, chairs, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
N. B.—The above will be put up for sale in one lot and if it is not sold the same will be put up for sale in small convenient lots.
Private offers will be received by the undersigned before the date of sale.
J. S. MODY and Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th September 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A PRINTING PRESS MACHINE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 15th September, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LaL & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Bocarro and Co., sell at Elphinstone Circle near their own auction room, by public auction.
1 English Litho Printing Machine by G. Mann & Co., for Demy size with all the accessories.
1 German Litho Printing Machine by Huco Koch, for Royal size with all the accessories.
1 4 Crown Type Printing machine by Dawson & Co., with all the accessories.
At their own auction room at 4 p.m.
By order of the concerned.
1 entirely new sterio press demi folio, size with all the accessories.
1 English Super Royal handpress, Hopkinson's Pattern.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery within 3 days from the date of sale.
D'LAL & Co.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
Bombay, 15th September.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

24, 25, 26, September

Under the patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

On behalf of the

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL FUND,

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

PRESENT

"THE MAGISTRATE"

The well-known farce by A. W. Pinero in 3 acts.

CAST.

Agatha Poskett	*Mrs. Street.*	Inspector Messiter	*Mr. Medley.*
Charlotte Verinder ..	*Miss Ginn*	Isidore	*Mr. Sharpe.*
Beattie	*Mrs. Worgan*	Sergeant Lugg	*Mr. Hastings.*
Popham	*Miss Warden*	Wyke	*Mr. Aitken.*
Capt. Horace Vale.. ..	*Mr. Hardy, I.C.S.*	Constable Harris	*Mr. Hunt.*
Colonel Lukyn	*Capt. Simpson.*	Mr. Bullamy	*Mr. Dodds.*
Cia. Farringdon	*Mr. Hughes.*	Mr. Poskett	*Mr. Binning.*
Achille Blond	*Mr. Berey.*	Mr. Wonnington..	*Mr. Sharpe.*

AT 9-30 P. M. EACH EVENING.

The refreshment bars will be run by a party of ladies and gentlemen. Contributions of wines, spirits, cigarettes, cigars, or sweets should be notified to D. B. Binning, Gool Mansions.

Box Office Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 1271**

Our Grand Holiday Programme.

THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS

A Magnificent Drama—6,000 Feet Long.

6 Parts—Exclusive.

THE STORY OF A CRIME NAPOLEON.

Produced by the Aquila Co., famous for their thrilling dramas. Crowded with excitement and beautifully photographed. Embodying all those artistic touches that lift a film above the ordinary.

WAR CARTOONS.

By Frank Leah.

Containing Portraits of famous War Personalities and a Map of Liege.

***3 Shows Nightly*:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, & 10-30 to 12.**

On Friday, Saturday & Sunday Prize Shows—5 to 6-30 (S.T.)

Valuable prizes given away.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

On Wednesday

September 23rd, 9-30 p. m.

Under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. The Governor of Bombay and the Vice-Patronage of the General Officer Commanding and of the Officers of the Garrison Regiments.

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

(the proceeds of which will be given to H. E. The Governor's War Fund) will be presented by

"THE PICTURESQUES"

assisted by Dr. Faulkner and other leading amateurs.

New Songs!
New Dances!!
New Business!!!
Full Orchestra!!!!

Book the Date. Popular Price

Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

DR. C. S. MARDEN'S

INSPIRATIONAL BOOKS **BOOKS.**

Doctor Marden's books of Inspiration and Self-Help are famous the world over and are praised by men and women in every station of life—from the toiling clerk to the ruler of a great nation. The reason is that each reader finds in them much that is personally useful and helpful.

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"I think the chapter in this book are the most effective and inspiring I have read. They make one want to be something better. Had I read them ten or fifteen years ago I should have been a different person now."—H. J. Cropley.

YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS.

"Packed as it is with sensible, practical counsels this volume can be cordially recommended to stimulate and encourage young men starting out in business life."—Brooklyn Times.

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Or success under difficulties. A world famous book, which has proved the turning point in many careers.

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SELF-INVESTMENT.
PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY.
HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN.
BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.
EVERY MAN A KING.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?

LEON KENDAL

THE WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOGER AND PALMIST

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL (Suite 352.) BOMBAY

Consultation hours 9 to 5 daily, and by correspondence

THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

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"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

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FLEURS de FRANCE PERFUMES

are the perfect scents of the French Flowers,

LILY OF THE VALLEY, JASMINE, ROSE, VIOLETTE, CARNATION, CHYPRE,

And Six other kinds,

Used by the **Fashionables** all over the world

ROSE SUPREME

(A Boquet of the sweetest Rose)

A dozen lovely bottles with a glass feeder and Silver plated Caps on each Card.

ANNAS TWELVE 0-12-0 ANNAS TWELVE
PER BOTTLE

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EMPIRE TYPEWRITER

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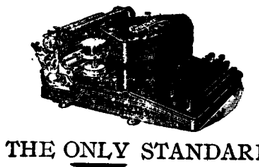

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281, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The depression over Gujarat has dissipated after producing a moderate rain. The storm from the Bay having travelled into the Central Provinces having casued an abundant rain in the north and centre of the Peninsula, is likely to move to-day in north-westerly direction.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and north Madras coast; local in Sind, Gujarat, Central India, East Mysore Malabar, and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, north-west United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, east Baluchistan and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Kyaukpyu one inch, Balasore and False Point three, Cuttack, Montgomery two, Murree and Rajkot one, Veraval two, Amraoti one and half, Akola and Pachmarhi one, Bombay one and half, Ratnagiri and Marmagoa four, Karwar three, Ahmednagar one and half, Aurangabad and Nizamabad two, Raichur one, Parbhani, Mereara, Kurnool and Gopalpur one and half, Masulipatam one, Waltair three.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Orissa and increase in Central India, south Rajputana and north-east Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY the 14th of September 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	92.1	83.0	79	..	0.78	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	?	0.72
Do. (9th)	82.7	8.2	84	..	0.53	..
						0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.3	80.0	66	0.06	9.58	..
Rawalpind	..	..	..	..	..	4.99
Lahore	91.0	76.2	89	0.25	17.44	..
Sirsa	98.9	75.7	77	..	15.80	2.99
Ambala	95.7	75.5	81	..	20.33	..
Delhi	91.5	..	77	..	15.84	—1.48
						—5.56
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.6	79.0	66	..	23.07	0.56
Mainpuri	95.5	77.4	75	..	18.05	—3.74
Jhansi	95.2	78.2	70	..	22.50	—2.31
Cawnpore	94.0	78.1	75	..	24.10	—5.49
Allahabad	92.6	77.7	71	..	24.45	2.95
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:						
Jacobad	104.1	86.2	61	..	4.46	2.19
Karachi	90.0	78.9	89	0.29	6.50	0.46
Ajmer	87.6	77.3	67	..	14.7	—2.42
Jaipore	94.2	77.3	64	..	22.85	1.78
Kotah	96.6	78.8	65	..	21.88	—2.88
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	95.0	76.0	86	0.32	11.09	—1.54
Bhuj	86.7	75.6	91	0.64	15.43	0.83
Dwarka	88.7	74.3	86	1.76	13.7	—2.22
Veraval	90.4	74.1	87	1.11	28.6	5.04
Rajkot	90.4	77.0	92	1.78	32.16	14.08
Bhavnagar Para	89.8	75.6	96	0.78	45.11	8.78
Surat	94.7	77.0	79	..	37.82	10.62
Ahmedabad	97.2	73.2	66	..	25.00	3.13
Deesa	90.0	75.1	69	..	25.90	0.06
Nasmoch	87.9	72.7	81	..	24.16	—2.86
Baroda						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	87.1	75.3	76	..	43.97	—3.62
Jubbulpore	86.8	63.2	74	..	30.19	—8.85
Saugor	89.1	76.8	77	..	42.43	0.49
Hoshangabad	89.1	75.0	88	0.32	25.76	1.19
Khandwa	85.0	74.2	95	1.22	21.61	—3.18
Akola	86.5	71.6	86	1.68	26.80	0.81
Amraoti	87.6	74.5	82	0.39	35.12	—4.43
Nagpur	85.5	75.0	92	0.21	32.01	—10.96
Chanda	82.7	74.6	88	0.19	37.91	—2.40
Raipur						
KONKAN—	85.2	77.2	90	1.52	68.39	4.12
Bombay	78.9	73.9	97	4.35	117.01	26.20
Ratnagir	80.0	73.0	96	3.80	106.53	23.73
Mormugao	80.7	73.6	91	2.94	138.36	31.83
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCANAND:						
HYDERABAD—	85.1	71.1	95	0.66	21.91	6.20
Malegaon	84.9	70.2	96	1.65	14.79	—1.10
Ahmednagar	81.4	71.1	86	0.02	25.84	8.10
Poona	83.8	71.6	87	0.28	22.42	3.27
Sholapur	85.0	70.4	90	0.12	?	?
Bijapur	73.3	66.8	100	0.82	75.66	39.97
Belgaum	83.2	71.0	86	1.80	21.74	0.95
Aurangabad	76.9	72.3	96	2.46	48.55	16.30
Nizamabad (Indur)	77.5	70.2	90	0.17	34.65	13.83
Hyderabad						
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	85.1	75.9	88	0.36	12889	24.72
Mangalore	84.8	75.7	90	0.29	90.14	5.06
Calicat	85.5	78.5	83	0.07	69.09	0.73
Cochin	87.2	78.7	84	..	17.78	—0.87
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	87.8	76.2	82	0.95	21.02	0.50
Masilpatam	88.2	75.2	89	..	6.20	—1.97
Bellary	91.8	73.7	71	0.08	14.29	—1.91
Guddapah	93.1	77.2	78	0.06	17.54	4.33
Madras	84.0	65.6	90	..	10.79	—4.96
Bangalore	89.6	72.8	74	..	2.86	—1.87
Coimbator	98.1	79.4	49	..	7.08	—1.81
Trichinopoly	91.9	81.6	85	..	9.03	0.02
Negapatam						

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 14th September 1914 was 29·780 inches. For **temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 120 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.**

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba
Bombay, September 13th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr .	29.616 inches.
Temperature of Air	80.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5 "
Dew Point	77.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.926 "
Extent of cloudy sky)the whole sky cloudy-10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.2 "
Minimum do. do.	76.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,SSE,SE,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	147 miles.
Fall of Rain	2.55inches.
Total fall during month	6.96 "
Total fall during year	67.36 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th	1.19 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th September 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegram has been received from Rawalpindi. Lahore reports 0.25" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is in defect at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0.29" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Kotah and Karachi; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar and local in Gujarat; Bhuj has had 0.32" Dwarka 0.64", Veraval 1.76", Rajkot 1.11", Bhavnagar Para 1.78" and Surat 0.78". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Deesa and Neemuch. Day temperature is in excess at Veraval and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division and a few showers in the northern half; Khandwa has had 0.32", Akola 1.22", Amraoti 1.68", Nagpur 0.39", Chanda 0.21" and Raipur 0.19". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north-eastern districts. Day temperature is in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has again been widespread; Bombay has had 1.52", Ratnagiri 4.35", Mormugao 3.80" and Karwar 2.94." Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.66", Ahmadnagar 1.65", Sholapur 0.28", Bijapur 0.12", Belgaum 0.82", Aurangabad 1'88", Nizamabad 2.46" and Hyderabad 0.17". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Sholapur, Belgaum, Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The storm which was reported to have formed in the Bay of Bengal appears to have moved in a nearly west-north-westerly direction after crossing the north Madras coast and is central to-day over Chanda. Rainfall has increased in the southern half of the Central Provinces and in north Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan but has decreased in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and become insignificant in the Madras Deccan. On the west coast of the Peninsula, the distribution of rainfall remains unchanged; precipitation has been widespread and fairly heavy in the Konkan and light and fairly general in Malabar. Another noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the considerable increase of rainfall in Kathiawar and slight increase in south Gujarat and its extension into lower Sind. Light rain has reappeared locally in the north Punjab. The storm may move further in a nearly westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the southern half of the Central Provinces Kathiawar and south Gujarat, local rain in the northern half of the Central Provinces and some showers on the north Madras coast and possibly in Central India West and lower Sind.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h m	ft. in	Sept.	h. m	ft. in
M	14	m 6 16	24 4	14	m 1 19a	22 0
		6 27a	23 2			
Tu	15	m 7 53	24 11	15	m 0 21	18 10
		7 14a	23 7		2 23a	21 1
W	16	m 8 52	25 11	16	m 1 45	18 3
		8 37a	24 7		3 8a	19 11
Th	17	m 9 35	26 10	17	m 2 43	17 5
		9 32a	25 11		3 43a	18 7
F	18	m 10 12	27 9	18	m 3 30	16 7
		10 20a	27 4		4 16a	17 3
S	19	m 10 47	28 6	19	m 4 14	16 0
		11 6a	28 5		4 40a	15 11
Sun	20	m 11 23	29 0	20	m 4 57	15 8
		11 51a	29 3		5 24a	14 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
14 (Monday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43m.
15 (Tuesday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 42m.
16 (Wednesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 41m.
17 (Thursday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 40m.
18 (Friday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39m.
12 (Saturday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39m.
13 (Sunday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 38m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th, 11h 18 3m. p.m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 8-3m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0h, p.m. First Quarter 26th 5h. 33-3 p.m. Full Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 9m.a.m. Apogee, 6th, 19h, p.m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 14th, 14	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st to 14th Sept. 1913	June 1st to 14th Sept. 1912
	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba [Observatory] ..	1 52	68 39	65 45	48 41
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	1 74	69 55	76 42	52 57
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	1 81	71 54	75 61	52 22
Byculla [J. J Hospital] ..	1 97	79 00	79 27	52 21

The Port Officer Bombay, notified at noon yesterday that the Gujerat depression was gone, but that the storm from the Bay was likely to cause winds off Bombay yesterday. Later in the evening, the Port Officer notified that the storm in the Central Provinces was moving in a north-westerly direction and that it was not likely to give Bombay strong winds. A warning has been issued for lowering the cautionary signal.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13.

Dunera	Dickinson	Yokohama Aug. 15
City of Birmingham	Haughton	Calcutta Sept. 5
Chilka	Fenton	Rangoon ,, 5
Seang Bee	Travis	Rangoon ,, 4

Sept. 14.

Simla	Burbrigh	Calcutta ,, 4

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14.

Linga	Cutubsh	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday.

S.S. Jalunga	Lewis	Jeddah
S.S. Stephanotis	Robinson	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday

S.S. Frieuze	for	Genva etc.
S.S. Homayun	for	Jeddah
S.S. Simla	for	London
S.S. Rena	for	Calcutta
S.S. Ferrara	for	Mahuara
S.S. Sardar	for	Jeddah
S.S. Singu †	for	Rangoon

† To arrive.

S. S. Dunera:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, 3,403 tons, captain E. Dickinson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Yokohama which port she had left on August 15 with a cargo of coal.

S. S. City of Birmingham:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4,838 tons, Captain W. Haughton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta which port she had left on September 5 with ballast.

S. S. Chilka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chilka, 2,157 tons, Captain H. Fenton arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon which port she had left on September 5 with ballast.

S. S. Seang Bee:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Seang Bee, 3,784 tons, Captain Y. Trairs, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon which port she had left on September 4 with a general cargo.

S. S. Simla:—The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer Simla, 3,827 tons, Captain C. W. Burbugh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on September 4 with a general cargo.

S. S. Stephnotis:—The steamer Stephnotis 2,584 tons, Captain Y. Robinson, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Yalunga:—The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Yalunga, 3,360 tons, Captain E. R. Luirs, will sail to-day for Jedah with a general cargo and 900 pilgrims.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

Colombo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th, and due here on Thursday, the 17th instant.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Sardinia left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 12th instant.

Monday, September 14.

V. DOCK.

SEED STEAMER.....	...CAPT.....	AGENTS
1 Ballarat	Hanson	P. & O. S. N. Co
2 Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. & Co
4 Prince	Genoa	G. Ferraro
6 Risaldar	Bullen	T. M. & Co
7 Othello	Laivarance	J. F. & Co
9 Ellora	Lyne	M. M. & Co
10&11 Egra	Chiwas	M. M. & Co.
12&13 City of Exeter	Roe	K. N. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Saterngi	G. Mahomed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.
Sabarmati	Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

M. W. D. D.

Anatolia	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co

D. P. H. W.

Netravati	Ahubaker	B. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Dawe	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co
Angora	Learmount	M. M. & Co.
Aratoon Aivar	Walton	The Bombay & Co
Blake	Hill	M. M. & Co
Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co
Blesmoor	Blaker	H. M. Scostri.
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Begum	Park	T. M. & Co
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co
City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co
Chilka	Fenton	M. M. & Co
Clan Mackeller	Makepeace	J. F. & C
Chakrata	Macfadyen	M. & C
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Dilwara	Ramage	M. M. & Co
Dewa	Evans	M. M. & Co
Dunera	Dickinson	M. M. & Co
Euryalas	Bignold	M. M. & Co
Ekwa	Keiner	M. M. & Co
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Fultala	Cave	M. M. & Co
Firenze	Giounni	Rubattino Line
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Grytevale	Steel	J. F. & Co
Havildar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hesperoo	Sandaas	P. & O. S. N. Co
Hejaz	Fisher	N.F. N.E. T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Kilchattan	Macmillan	M. & A. G. Co.
Karadenis	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Kratos	Hallburg	T. M. & Co
14 Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Leicestershire	Birkett	
Manora	Mortan	M. M. & Co
Mysoor	Rommereen	W. & A. G. & Co
Okura	Fick	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & eO
Rikard Nordrook	Hunn	F. F. CompbOl
Rena	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Raja	McLennan	T. M. & Co
Rance	Wright	T. M. & Co
Simla	Burbugh	P. & O. S. N. Co
Seang Bee	Trairs	M. M. & Co
Stockholm Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. Y. & Co
Subedar	Crebhin	Tbay & Co
Surada	Bishop	M. M. & Co
Taroba	Adembrook	M. M. & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Torilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Uriana	Tallent	M. & Co
Vigo	Scabs	M. M. & Co
Vasoura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Varela	Hodyson	M. M. & Co
Wartura	Thompson	Dock Manager

EXPORTS.

Sept. 14.

FOR LONDON.

KILCHATTON (s) 66,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

KILCHATTON (s) 66,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

OTHELLO (s) 3,600 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 5,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 220 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Surada from Rangoon, Agents B. I. S. N. Co.—3,301 pieces planks, 9,807 pieces 1,066 bundles scantlings, 223 pieces timber, 1,812 pieces T. squares, 650 pieces square ends.

S. S. Firenze from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana.—545 cases cotton goods, 50 bales cotton, 3 cases silk waste yarn, 1 case half silk goods, 475 cases condensed milk, 75 cases sterilized milk, 134 cases 12 drums colours, 10 cases liquor, 100 cases vermouth, 3 cases wine, 3 blocks 106 cases 931 slabs marble, 3,582 pieces marble tiles, 310 barrels 1,000 bundles flooring tiles, 25 cases storax 20 cases aloes, 4,544 bags 899 baskets potatoes, 15 cases olive oil, 2 cases papers, 1 case perfumery, 3 cases confectionery, 1,750 bags cummin seed.

S. S. Moldavia from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—3 cases cigarettes, 1 case milk, 1 case 6 parcels pearls, 5 cases 10 boxes specie, 84 bars silver, 1 case gold.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 11th.

Rubber	74
Ceylon	58
Silver	55

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Sept. 12th.

Cottonseed	6/4
White Wheat Karachi	4 6/9

London, Sept. 11th.

Linseed Calcutta	49

London, Sept. 12th.

(Delayed intransmiseion)

Silver..	25
Bank Bills 3 months..	3⅜

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 14th September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and rates are unchanged.

Quotations—

	s. d.
BANKS SELLING—	
T.T. ready	1 3 13/16
D.D. mail	1 3 7/8
T.T. forward..	nominal
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D.D. ready ..	1 4⅛
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4⅜
60 d/s Japan ..	148¾

BULLION.

After advancing to 25 3/16 on Friday, spot bar silver in London declined 3/16, to 25, on Saturday. In the local market there is little doing and rates for ready bars are almost unchanged.

Quotations—

	Rs. a. p.
English bar gold 25 7 0	
Sovereigns (dragons) 15 0 0	
Ready Bar silver 75 6 0	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 11th September 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway.....	11*	12,744
B. B. & C. I. Railway....	36	43,045

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was no doing in either of them two markets to-day.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

In the seeds markets there is nothing doing and the dispute regarding September contracts continues. Rates are quite nominal.

There is a small business doing in ready White Karachi Bangla Wheat at about Rs. 6-11-0 R.T. The nominal rate for White Delhi April May is Rs. 5-12-0 R.T. but there is nothing doing.

There has been good rain up-country during the last two or three days which has been benenficial for the rabi crops. Food-grain prospects are improving.

COTTON.

From the Home markets there is nothing fresh to advise. Spot prices are unchanged.

There has been little or no business doing in the local market the last two or three days. The nominal rate for good Broach has been about Rs. 210 to Rs. 211, and for fully good Bengal about Rs. 141, and these were the quotations current this morning. During the afternoon there was some enquiry by local speculators for the above descriptions, and business was done at Rs. 215½ for good Broach and Rs. 145 for fully good Bengal. At the close the market is irregular and good Broach is quoted Rs. 214.

For ready Cotton the enquiry is moderate. Sales have been made at the fixed rates. Japan shippers and mills are buyers.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. Saturday.

	Nil. Bales.
Cotton	2,646 Cwts.
Wheat	Nil. "
Linseed	36 "
Rape, Rai. etc.	Nil. "
Gingellyseed.....	Nil. "
Poppyseed.....	177 "
Groundnuts.....	23 "
Castorseed	732 "
Rice	Nil. "
Myrabollams	2,716 "
Cotton seed	Nil. "
Mowraseed	2,215 "
Gram	93 "
Sowar.....	Nil. "
Maize	39 "
Barley.....	

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated 20th August:—

GOLD

Large amounts of gold, coined and uncoined, continue to flow into the country, chiefly from the America.

There was no withdrawal, and the Bank of England reports a total influx of £3,402,000, made up as follows.

Aug. 13th, £340.000, in bar gold.
Aug. 13th, £416,000, in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Aug. 13th, £30,000 in Sovereigns from Uruguay.
Aug. 13th, £100,000, in sovereigns from Argentina.
Aug. 14th, £144,000, in bar gold.
Aug. 14th, £531,000 in U.S A. Gold Coin.
Aug. 14th, £16,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.
Aug. 15th, £62,000, in bar gold.
Aug. 15th, £209,000 in U.S.A. gold coin.
Aug. 17th, £41,000, in bar gold.
Aug. 17th £243,000 in U. S. A. gold coin.
Aug. 17th, £100,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.
Aug. 18th, £386,000, in bar gold.
Aug. 18th, £518,000 in U. S. A. gold coin.
Aug. 19th, £183,000 in bar gold.
Aug. 19th, £13,000, in U. S. A. gold coin.
Aug. 19th, £70,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.

The Bank of England has extended the purchase of gold abroad against payment in this country to another British Possession besides Canada. The Bank is prepared to purchase gold tendered in British South Africa, and will make advances to the extent of 97 per cent., of the value on the basis of 77s. 9d. per ounce standard. The balance will be adjusted on the arrival of the gold in London.

No allotment of India Council Bills or Telegraphic Transfers was made yesterday. Only one lac of Telegraphic Transfers was applied for, at the rate of 1s. 3 15/16d.

SILVER.

Owing to the temporary dislocation of business with the Eastern and other markets, which usually figure frequently as buyers, transactions continue to be confined to the covering of contracts as they fall due, and to meeting the pressing necessities for coinage.

It has therefore been impossible to conduct operations with much freedom, and the market has been fitful and erratic. The undertone seems to be fairly good, but during the last few days, larger supplies from the United States of America and the absence of competition have combined to reduce the price.

No quotatien for forward delivery is fixed for the present.

The price rose from 26 5/8d. to 27d. on the 14th instant, and to 27¼d. on the 17th instant. A reaction of 5/16d. on the 18th instant carried it to 26 15/16d. and further falls yesterday and to-day to 26d.

No shipment of silver is notified from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 5/8d. below that fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Aug. 14, 27 cash no quotation fixed	2 months delivery.
Aug. 15, 27 cash no quotation fixed	2 months delivery.
Aug. 17, 27 1/4 cash no quotation fixed	2 months delivery.
Aug. 18, 26 15/16 cash no quotation fixed	2 months delivery.
Aug. 19, 26 1/2 cash no quotation fixed	2 months delivery.
Aug. 20, 26 cash no quotation fixed	2 months delivery.

Average for the week 26.781 cash.

Bank rate	5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std.	77/9
French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.	
German Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.	
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.	

DEATH OF DEWAN BAHADUR AMBALAL SAKARLAL.

A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF GUJERAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14.

The death took place here at 3 p.m. on Saturday last at the age of 71 of Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai, M.A., LL.B., ex-Chief Justice of Baroda State,of paralysis. The late Dewan Bahadur Ambalal was the first Gujarati graduate and was contemporary of the late Mr. Justice Telang. He prominently identified himself with the educational, social and industrial movements of this Presidency. He was a staunch Congrre sman and was the chairman of the reception committee of the Ahmedabad Congress. His death removes one of the most respected men of Gujarat.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE 16-PYLEE PHARA MEASURE.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding.

The Corporation had asked the Commissioner to report through the Standing Committee on a petition requesting that steps might be taken for prohibiting the use of *phara* measure of 16 *pylees*. In reporting on this petition, the Commissioner forwarded a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Commissioner of Police which contained a brief statement of the circumstances in which the 16 *pylee* measure came into existence. The Commissioner then said:—"As stated in my letter to the Commissioner of Police, I have no power under the Municipal Act to prohibit the use of these measures, and if, as requested by me, the Commissioner of Police undertakes to have the 16 pylee-phara measures withdrawn on the condition that the Municipality issues at its own cost 17 pylee-Phara measures in substitution thereof, I shall approach the Standing Committee and the Corporation for the necessary funds. In the meantime the petitioners may be informed of the action taken by me."

The letter addressed to the Commissioner of Police runs as follows:—

"I have the honour to inform you that there has been a good deal of trouble about the "Phara" measure and I should be glad of your assistance in the circumstances stated below.

Before the year 1890 when the verification of weights and measures was in the charge of the Police, the Phara measure was invariably one of 17 pylees. In that year the charge of weights and measures was transferred to the Municipality. On the Mint Master being requested to prepare a Phara measure, he prepared a Phara of 16 pylees which he did solely on the strength of an entry in the "Times of India" Directory. The mistake was brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, who, however, did not think it necessary to take action at the time. Complaints arose, and in the year 1893, Mr. Acworth made enquiries into the question of the various weights and measures including the Phara and, after consulting various persons, he decided that the Phara should undoubtedly contain 17 pylees. A notification was issued to that effect and the Superintendent of Markets was instructed to have the Phara of 17 pylees prepared. This was done but by a second unfortunate error the old Phara of 16 pylees was also retained by the Superintendent. This appears to have become known to certain persons and in consequence a certain number of Phara measures containing only 16 pylees were brought to the Superintendent of Markets and were stamped by him as being in conformity with the 16 pylee-Phara maintained by him.

A further investigation has been made into the question during the present year, and it has been established that the 17 pylee-Phara is the measure in accordance with general custom and usage in the city. A notification to that effect was accordingly issued by the Municipal Commissioner that no further pharas containing 16 pylees would be stamped at the Municipal Markets.

As you are aware under Section 418 of the Municipal Act the Commissioner is not empowered either to enforce or to prohibit the use of any particular measure. All that he has to do is to decide what is the proper legal standard and to keep a measure for the purpose of verification. As I have stated above I am satisfied that the Phara now kept for verification, viz. one containing 17 pylees is the correct one.

The dealers, however, who have the 16 pylee-Phara measures, stamped with the Municipal stamp, refuse to give them up even when offered a free 17 pylee-Phara in exchange. This is obviously due to a desire and intention to make a profit by giving out the shorter measure.

I have the honour to enquire if you can take steps to compel them to relinquish the 16 pylee-Phara by taking action under Section 54 (2) and (3) of the Bombay Police Act. The Municipality is willing to issue at its own cost 17 pylee-Phara instead of the 16 pylee measures stamped by it"

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to send a reply to the petitioners in terms of the Commissioner's report.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

WIFE MURDER.

ACCUSED DECLARED TO BE OF UNSOUND MIND.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury.*)

EMPEROR *v* GULAM HUSEIN HAJI DILLA DALAL.

The accused in this case was committed to the Sessions by Mr. G. R. Khairaz on the 17th August, on a charge of having murdered Aishabai, his wife, by stabbing and cutting her on the 18th of December, 1913.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine and Mr. J. Hajibhai apeared for the prosecution, and Mr. J. Baptista appeared for the accused.

Before opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Jardine stated to his Lordship that in this case there was some question of the capacity of the accused to understand the proceedings. He would call evidence to show that the accused was able to understand the proceedings now. Mr. Jardine referred to section 465 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

His Lordship inquired of the prisoner whether he understood what was going on. The prisoner replied that he did not; but said that he was in Court and that Aishbai was not his wife.

Mr. Baptista said he did not suggest that the accused was incapable of understanding what was going on in Court.

In his opening, Mr. Jardine said that the accused inflicted injuries on his wife Aishabai on the night of the 18th December. As a result of these injuries, which caused sceptic poisoning, she died on the 27th January, 1914. The accused and Aishabai had been married a month, and were living together in a room in a chawl at Ripon Road. Many persons were living in that chawl and a police constable lived in a room just opposite that of the accused. About 3 a.m. on the 18th December he was roused from his sleep by a noise. He opened his room and came out and roused other people. Many persons gathered together, but of these only one saw a person go out of the room of the accused. It was very dark and that person, who would come as a witness, was not able to identify the person who went out of the room. The other saw Aishabai come out of the room, and saw also that she had deep wounds on her body. She was taken to the hospital and in her dying deposition she stated that "in the afternoon the accused asked her to prepare the evening meal consisting of rice and dhal. As there was no dhal, she prepared the evening meal without dhal. The accused took his meal. They went to sleep about 10 p.m. and at about 3 a.m. the assault took place. The accused was seen sharpening his knife and asked her whether she was awake. She said that she was. Then the accused sat on her chest and began to cut her nose. There was a struggle and the accused inflicted many other wounds." Aishabai died of sceptic poisoining caused by these wounds on the 27th January, 1914. The accused disappeared and was not found till about a week afterwards.

The defence would be that at the time the accused committed this murder, he was of unsound mind. The question to be considered was whether the accused was a man of ungovernable temper or one who was incapable of understanding what he was doing.

Major Morrison was of opinion that the accused was now capable of understanding and that of late he was feigning insanity. The accused had been sent to the Lunatic Asylum and was now capable of understanding what he was doing.

Most of the witnesses for the prosecution deposed to various acts done by the accused which showed that his mind was not properly balanced.

Dr. Powell's (who was the Police Surgeon in December) statement to the effect that he had examined the accused and found him insane was read to the court by Mr. Jardine.

Mr. Baptista on behalf of the accused, raised two points for the defence. One was that the accused had the intention of cutting his wife's nose and therefore he could be charged with the offence of grievous hurt and not of murder. The other point was that the accused was of unsound mind, and incapable of understanding what he was doing at the time he inflicted these injuries on his wife.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict to the effect (1) that the accused was the person who inflicted the wounds on Aishabai (2) and that he was at that time of unsound mind and incapable of understanding what he was doing.

His Lordship, agreeing with the verdict of the jury, ordered that the accused be detained at the Nagpada Lunatic Asylum. The necessary orders in accordance with the provisions of the Lunacy Act would be drawn up by the Clerk of the Crown.

ALLEGED FATAL ALTERCATION.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury.*)

EMPEROR *v* PACHOO DEVJI.

The accused in this case was committed to the Sessions by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad on the 5th September, on a charge of having committed murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder of one Rama, or having caused grievous hurt to the said Rama on the 21st August.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine with Mr. Pandit appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Patel for the accused.

Mr. Jardine in opening the case for the prosecution said that the deceased Rama went to work as usual on the 21st August. (eclipse day) in his garden at Worli. A witness named Dhondu would say that he passed along the garden and outside on the road saw an altercation going between two persons, the accused and the deceased. A heap of stones was lying near by and after the altercation had gone on for some time, the accused picked up a large stone and struck the deceased on the head with it. There were two eye-witnesses who would depose to the fact of the assault having taken place in their presence. The deceased was sent to the hospital, where he was treated. He then returned home, but four or five days afterwards he died at the hospital.

Luxmibai, the deceased's mother, and Dhondu Sakharam, gave evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

The case is proceeding.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AHMEDBHOY'S ESTATE.

WORTH OVER 60 LAKHS.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY AND OTHERS

v.

KHANMAHOMED CASSUMBHOY AND OTHERS.

This was a notice of motion for the appointment of the first plaintiff and the first defendant joint receivers of the estate of the late Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy died intestate on the 6th August 1914, leaving large immovable and unmoveable properties of the aggregate value of over 60 lakhs of rupees. After his death his daughters made a large claim against the estate on the ground that Ahmedbhoy had taken possession of *Stridhan* ornaments of great value, belonging to their mother and had disposed of them. They claimed that the deceased had no right to those ornaments, and the estate of the deceased was liable to make good the value of them. These and other disputes between members of the family of the deceased were amicably settled and an agreement was signed on the 9th August, 1914, by all the persons interested in the estate of the deceased. The said agreement laid down a scheme for the partition and administration of the estate of the deceased. The plaintiffs had filed the present suit for partition of the estate and they prayed that the estate might be partitioned in accordance with the scheme outlined in the said agreement, if the Court was of opinion that the said scheme was for the benefit of the minors interested in the estate. The plaintiffs now moved the Court for the appointment of joint receivers pending the final disposal of the suit.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Desai, Mr. Davar and Mr. Kanga for the various defendants.

His Lordship appointed the plaintiff and the first defendant joint receives of the estate with the necessary powers.

Attorneys for the Plaintiffs: Pyne and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshaw and Co. Shroff Dinshaw and Dharamsey.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

1060-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Keshowji v. Bhat Kalidas Narsi.

222-14—Bicknell M R & Co Esufally Noorbhay Rangwalla v. Bai Rattonbai widows & ors. Payne & Co. Malvi H L & R.

528-14—D J Mantri Seshwat Dalichand & ors. v. Jane Noronha and ors.

806-14—Vachha & Co. Messrs. Khima Bhaga & Co. a firm v. Reuben Solomon & anr.

807-14—Vachha & Co. Messrs. Khama Bhaga & Co. a firm v. Reuben Solomon.

844-14—Shroff D & Dh. Dharamsey Jathabhai Thurker v. Manguldas Nagindas Motiwala Ardeshir H D & Co.

868-14—Dhanjishaw & B Tarachand Pareshram a firm v. Manguldas Nagindas Motiwalla.

884-14—Motichand & D Mohanlal Chaganlal v. Hiralal Dharamsey & anr.

885-14—Rustomji & Co Harishchand Balkrishna Naik Dandekar v. Naranji Purshotam Raghavayya M & Co.

887-14—Smetham B & Co. Naran Jairam & anr. v. Abdulla Dattobhai Hassam Ardeshir H D & Co.

890-14—Sarajmal & Shamrao Narayan Wagal-Sitaram v. Makund Wagal & ors. Subnis & Gore.

892-14—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bk. Ltd. (In Liquidation) v. Gordhandas Purshotamdas Edjelow G W & Co.

896-14—Little & Co. The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. v. Jamsetji Edalji Saklatwalla Kanga & Sayar.

Undefended New Long Causes.

716-14—Ardeshir H D & Co. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Heptoola Esufalli and ors.

734-14—J A Valles (for a pauper) Ambro Lati Gurji and anr. v. Bapoo Mand K & O Chowgley & ors.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

1346-12—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodardas Rangildas and ors. Matu J and M, F P Pavri.

508-12—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dinkar Khanderao and ors, Jeh S M and H, Edg G W and Co.

Long Causes.

189-12—Manecklal and Co. Ranchordas Harjiwan and anr v Aboo Bucker Abdul Rehman, Little and Co, as Part heard, 15-9-13.

1030-13—Motichand and D, Kesarichand Bhanabhai a firm v Darashaw Dhanjishaw Jamshedji R and D.

261-12—Sabnis & G. Amarsing Gumansing &

121-14—Jam R & D Messrs Chotalal Chaturbhoy a firm v. Cullianji Bhimji & ors Edgelow G W & Co.

132-14—Nanu H & Co Swami Ramaniya Nathe Muniacharya v. Purshotam Keshowji Edgelow G W & Co.

214-14—C P D'Cunha Laxhmidas Mowji v. B Doorgadutt Kanga & S.

246-14—Payne & Co B N Lang v. Nasarwanji M Marshal Matu J & M.

361-14—Payne & Co The Central Bank of India Ld. & anr v. Devidas Madavji Malvi H M & R.

Sect 172-7175-14—In person (a pauper) Bai Mathurabai widow v. Narhar Ganpat Patange & anr Payne & Co.

139-14—Bhai K & G Haridas Liladhar & anr v. Damodar Dayalji & ors Madh K & Ch Bhai K & G.

167-14—Manchir & N Mauji v Karimbhoy Gopalji Pragji & anr Ty D & Co Ard H D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

852-14—Khund L & M Jirup Jettaji & Co. a firm v. Staneslairs Howitt.

For Consent Decree.

4-14—Edj. G W Co. Kanji Mowji Durwadi & ors. v. The Universal Works Ld. & anr. Moti & W In Person.

562-13 Amin & D Rajaram Sunad v. The Karam Budhaji & ors. Nadirsha & D C P DCurz Amin & D.

Chamber Matters for disposal (in Court.)

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882 & Re the Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation) Payne & Co Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochakhanawalla Applicant C A Patwardhan & ors Consolidated Dhunjishaw & B 25-8-14 Part Heard 5-9-14.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act Vi of 1882 & Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation). Payne & Co Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochakhanawalla Applicant v. shanker K & G 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882 & Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation). Payne & Co Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochakhanawalla Applicant v Girdharlal Harilal Mehta Bhaishanker K & G 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882 & Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation). Payne & Co Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochakhanawalla Applicant v Jugjiwandas Kahandas Shah Bhaishanker K & G 25-8-14.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

759-12—Mulla & Mulla Bomanji Rustomji Contractor & ors v. Nasserwanji Muncherji Dalal Jehangir G & B.

Suits for hearng & final disposal.

Long Causes.

940-13—Amin and Desai, Chandulal Laldas and ors v Nathlal Balorishna and ors, Un. P and P, Mulji and Tha, Bhimji and Co.

711-13 Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand and D.

713-13—Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co a firm Motichand and D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal and anr. Jamsetji R & D.

6-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsui Bushan Kaisha Ld. v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham Payne & Co.

21-14—Smethan B & Co Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Courts Crowford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co Bhura Ratna & Co a firm v. Baboo Sakharam Jadhav Unwalla P & P.

28-14—In person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmull Manrup and ors. Smetham B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis and G Amiribi Widow v. Azizabibi Widow and ors. Sabnis and G Little and Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Rangildas a firm Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Denugara v. MMaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Guiam Mohidin Patri v. Aishabai Widow and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & L.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maunal v. Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276—14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai Widow v. Velbai Widow and anr Tyabjee D. & Co.

686-13—Matu J & M Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff & anr v. Narayen Kashinath & ors Sm B & Co Ragh N & Co.

97-14—Sabnis & G Abdul Kadar Chivney v. Rustom K. R. Kama & ors. Payne & Co. Dastur.

Before the Prothonotary in His Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 25-14—In Person Ardeshir Cursetji Powwallla v. Bai Kapurbai widow.

SANJIVANI PILLS.

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A trial bottle free

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AGENTS WANTED.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, Parsis vs. Hindus (First Day.)

WEDNESDAY, September 16.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, Parsis vs. Hindus (Second Day).
Treacher and Company, Annual General Meeting, 5 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 17.

Parsi Khordadsal, Bank Holiday.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, Parsis vs. Hindus (Third Day).
Poona Races.
Princess Mary Gymkhana Concert in aid of Relief Fund, 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 19.

Poona Races.

TUESDAY, September 22.

Bombay Branch of the Classical Association: Paper by Mr. J. H. Sleeman on "The influences of Platonism on later Philosophical Systems," Town Hall, 6-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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Domestic Occurrence

BIRTHS.

GILLING.—Aug. 29th, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, U.P., Elsie (nee Dale), wife of Harry T. Gilling, Government Farms Department, Shahjahanpur, U.P., of a son.
LAPSLEY.—Aug. 29th, at Dacca, to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lapsley, of the Bank of Bengal, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—MARTIN.—Aug. 29th, at St. Mary's Poona, Laurence Allfrey Pelham Anderson, Indian Medical Service, younger son of W. E. Anderson of Leamington, to Maud Augusta Martin, elder daughter of the late Samuel Duffett Martin of Blackheath, and of Mrs. Martin.
MACDONALD—EDWARDS.—At Abbey Road Church Torquay, England, on 12th August, by the Rev. Canon Poole, Somerled Reginald MacDonald, fifth son of Donald MacDonald, Esq., Ardmohr, Kilcreggan, Scotland, to Grace Gertrude, eldest daughter of the late T. G. Edwards, Esq., Clovis Court, Torquay.

DEATH.

MARRETT.—At Wellington House, Apollo Bunder, on 14th September, 1914, Clarice Irene, Beloved wife of Dr. C R. Marrett Funeral Service at Residence 10 a.m. to-day (15th inst.), Friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel H. Stanley Reed, A.-D.-C. Commanding.

Sept. 15.

1. Orderly N.-C. Officer for the week ending, 19th instant.—Corpl. J. Wallace.

2. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.

3. Tuesday, th 15th instant.—Combined drill with 33rd Cavalry, Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-15 a.m. punctually, Dress, drill order Khaki, Tuesday evening 15th Inst.—Drill for Recruits and members of the Corps from 6 p.m.

4. Thursday, the 17th instant, being a public holiday, the Commandant proposes to hold a parade at Pali Hill; members residing in the Fort should send their horses out over night and leave by the 6-20 a.m. train from Church Gate Station, Rendezvous on the Hill 7-30 a.m. Dress, Drill Order Khaki.

5. Friday, the 18th inst.—There will be drill at the Cathedral roys' High School from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Sept. 14.

301. Regtl. Committee Meeting.—There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at Headquarters on Wednesday next 16th instant at 6-30 p.m.

302. Duties.—The following have been detailed for duty at Mahaluxmi on Wednesday, 16th instant:—

Sergt Vonn, Gunner Beet.
Copl White, Gunner Tebbutt.
Bombr Jackson, Gunner Thomson.
Gunner Harris, Gunner Bracewell.
Gunner Saxty, Gunner Miall.
Gunner Franklin, Gunner Gunthorpe.
Gunner Alder, Gunner Harwood.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R. A.,
Adjt., Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Sept. 15.

776. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending September 19th:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m.
"C" Company, Wednesday, and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday & Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday & Friday. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress, Uniform, Drill Order, with helmets.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Fall in at the Gymkhana.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki, Topees of any pattern.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (commencing from Thursday next). Dress.—Mufti.
II.—"C" Company, N. C. Officers to parade every evening at 6-15 p.m.
Recruits.
"A" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Tuesday, Wednesday Friday Saturday, 7-30 a.m. (Mufti).
"C" Company, Daily at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"F" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Thursday, 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will drill with the recruits on the above mentioned days.
777. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be closed for Musketry until further orders.
778. Staff.—Lieut. F. W Sprott, has taken over the duties of Acting Adjutant from Captain F. H. James from this date.
In anticipation of the sanction of Government, 2nd Lieutenant H. Agerup, Bombay Volunteer Artillery is transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

(Sd.) F. W. SPROTT, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.
March ..."The Children of the Regiment" ... Fucik.
Overture ..."La Couronne Dor" ...Hermann.
Valse ....."Zigeunerprimas" .....Kalman.
Selection of ..."Tostis' Popular Songs" ... Godrey.
Intermezzo ....."Silver Lamps" .....Witcomb.
Melodies from ..."The Pink Lady" ...Caryll.
Two Step ..."Pullman Porter's Parade" ... Abrahams.
National Anthems (I) ..."Belgium" (II) ... "Russia".
(III) "France" (IV) "Japan."

REPORTED THEFT.

Ardeshir Bomanji, a Parsi, residing on the first floor of a house at Grant Road, has reported to the police that a gold watch and chain, links and studs etc, of the collective value of Rs. 631, have been stolen from his room by somebody who entered by climbing up a pipe.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association will be held this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to carry on the discussion on Mr. Watson's notes on "Small Residences on Trust Estates," at the Bombay Improvement Trust Offices.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Hindu labourer named Sitaram Dhaku, aged about 35 years, while cleaning a machine in the Madhavji Dharamsi Mill, on the 26th ultimo, lost his balance and fell, injuring his head and dislocating his left leg. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital and after being treated was allowed to go home. Subsequently tetanus set in and he died on Sunday night.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, one attack and two deaths from plague and one attack and one death from small-pox were reported in Bombay City. There were no cases of cholera during the same period. The single plague attack was reported from Sion. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 60, as compared with 90 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 99 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday was 1,733, out of which 5 were found to be plague infected, B Ward contributing two, C Ward one and D Ward two.

SUICIDE OF A CLERK.

At the Morgue, on Monday, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Daval Mulji, lately a managing clerk in a solicitor's office, aged about 50.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was heavily in debt, and had been ill for several months past. On Sunday afternoon he went to the office of Messrs. Khunderao, Laud and Mehta, solicitors, and there told a *hamal* that he felt sleepy and would leave the place at 4 p.m. As however, he had not risen at 5 p.m., the *hamal* tried to awake him but did not succeed in the effort. Finding him breathing heavily, the *hamal* put him in a victoria and took him to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. Daval died on Sunday night. A *chit* in his handwriting was found in his pocket, containing the words "No one is responsible but myself."

A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.

THE INCOMING ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. "Persia" with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-break on Friday next.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

PURDESIS ON A SHIP.

CHARGE OF DESERTION FAILS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Sali Imidit and Dwarka Vishveswar, Purdesis, with deserting the s. s. Clan MacFarlane, now lying in the Bombay harbour.

The charge against the accused was that they deserted the ship, now lying in the harbour. They were articled at Calcutta along with 53 other men as crew of the ship, and they signed on as "Abdul Gani" and "Abdul Razak," which are Mahomedan names. They were sent down by the Calcutta Shipping Office to Bombay in charge of a watchman to join the ship, but on arriving here they deserted.

The accused pleaded not guilty. They denied having signed the articles. They further said they were Purdesis and therefore could not go to sea. They alleged they were induced by the Government shipping broker to join a party of men going to Bombay, on the assurance that they would get profitable employment. They were never told that they would have to join a ship.

It appeared from the evidence that on the day of the departure of the ship from Calcutta, two of the recruits failed to turn up at the last moment, and, it was alleged, the Government shipping broker, to fill up the gaps, got hold of the accused, persuaded them to allow their "chotlis" to be cut off and to wear trousers so as to make them look like Mahomedans, and he then mixed them up with the other men.

His Worship acquitted the accused, remarking that there was no evidence to show that the accused were the persons who had signed on at Calcutta.

Inspector Gough applied for a copy of the proceedings, with a view to send it to the captain of the ship, who could, if he wanted to, proceed against the shipping broker at Calcutta.

His Worship granted the application.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Sub-Inspector Nayanpali charged Bhagwandas Laldas, a Multani, with cheating. Abdul Kader Abdul Hussein in respect of utensils, valued at Rs. 489, Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleaders, defended the accused.

The complainant, who is a dealer in aluminium and brass utensils, alleged that the accused came to his shop at Mumbadevi on the 8th July, and purchased the goods, asking him to debit the amount to the firm of Bhagwandas Lalchand of Barbhaya Moholla, of which, he said, he was a broker, and to take away the money after three days. Subsequently it was found that there was no firm mentioned, and that the accused had that day vacated the room he was occupying in that locality. The accused was arrested and the goods were recovered at Shikarpur, where they had been consigned by the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that the goods were bought on fifteen days' credit and that the complainant getting impatient, lodged a complaint before the time when payment became due. The accused paid the purchase money in Court, and said he was willing to pay all the expenses of the case.

His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 150.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

ALSACE LORRAINIAN SENT TO PRISON.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of the case in which Superintendent Coxen charged Mr. F. Arnold, a printer in the Standard Mill, with driving his motor car in a rash and negligent manner and causing death by a rash and negligent act.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, a Frenchman by nationality, and a native of Alsace Lorraine, on hearing of French victories in those places, on the 9th ultimo, betook himself to a refreshment bar and indulged rather freely in drinks. He then got into his motor car. After knocking down a Purdesi, the car went on to a footpath, where it ran about 23 feet, knocking down twelve more persons. A girl, aged about six years, subsequently died in hospital.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, and further ordered the fine to be divided among the persons injured.

CONCERT AT THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

The concert arranged by Mrs. Millard and Mrs. Street, to be held at the P. V. M. Gymkhana in aid of Lady Willingdon's War and Relief Fund, has been postponed from Thursday the 17th September to Monday the 21st September at 6-15 p.m. The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to help:—

Mrs. Saxby, Mrs. Captain, Mrs. Chinoy, Miss Aithen, Miss Gidge, Miss M. Jehangir, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Roohe, and Mr. E. Gellet.

By order of the Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Nizam, in the Judicial Police and General Departments, Banjaras residing in Paigah Ilaqas Samasthan Jagirs are exempted in future from the operation of the criminal tribs act.

HAJ PILGRIMS.

THE REGULATIONS ENFORCED IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT EXPLANATION.

In connection with the embarkation of Haj pilgrims at Bombay, the following Press Note was issued yesterday:—

In view of certain statements which have been made on the subject the Government of Bombay consider it desirable that the Mahomedan public should be made acquainted with the exact facts in connection with the medical examination which pilgrims to the Hedjaz undergo before they embark at Bombay.

The medical examination is necessary both by reason of international obligations and for the protection of the pilgrims themselves. Even passengers by the mail steamers, European as well as Indian, are medically examined before being permitted to embark. Medical examination and disinfection are of service to the pilgrims, because as a result of these precautions it is unlikely that any one suffering from a contagious disease will be able to go on board a pilgrim vessel. If one such person succeeded in embarking the Turkish authorities would not allow his fellow-pilgrims to disembark at the journey's end until many days were passed, and all danger of the disease spreading was over.

When the pilgrims arrive at the bunder, they are accommodated in waiting sheds. From there they pass with their kit to the examination shed, where they themselves are examined by the doctor and their kit is disinfected.

It has been suggested that pilgrims should be medically examined in the waiting sheds. This is not possible because the sheds are not suited for the disinfection of their kit. The existing disinfection shed cannot be extended for want of space, but the Port Health Officer is submitting proposals to Government for the demolition of the present shed and the erection of a new shed on the Modi Bunder Estate which will serve both the old and the new docks. It will, it is hoped, possess the further advantage that the waiting and examination sheds will all be in one building, so that pilgrims will only have to pass from one room to another.

When the pilgrims have been passed by the doctor they have to proceed any distance between 200 yards and three-quarters of a mile to the particular wharf out of 33 wharves from which their ship will start. It is, therefore, necessary to adopt some means of identifying them when, after traversing this distance, they arrive at the embarkation barrier; otherwise impostors might rush in before them and prevent *bona-fide* pilgrims going aboard. For this reason the medical staff stamps each pilgrim's ticket with a seal. This precaution, however, was long ago found to be insufficient, as impostors procured dummy tickets and forged the seal. It was therefore thought advisable to place a stamp on the back of the left hand of each pilgrim who voluntarily agreed to this course. Later it became necessary to ask pilgrims to receive two stamps on their skin, because impostors learnt to forge the stamp by pricking their hands. Now, however, the Port Health Officer has devised a more complicated stamp which cannot easily be counterfeited, and only one impression on the back of the hand will be necessary. Saloon pilgrims receive numbered and stamped passes and the skin impression is dispensed with in their case.

Government wish to emphasize the fact that in every case the rubber-stamp skin impression is entirely voluntary. This method of identification is adopted simply to save the pilrgims' time and trouble. It enables the authorities at the embarkation barrier to see at once who are entitled to go aboard, and, as a consequence, the embarkation of a whole boat-load of pilgrims, which formerly was a long and tedious process, now seldom lasts an hour. Pilgrims who can show the stamp on their hands are admitted on board first to all. The remainder have to be re-mustered for identification by their brokers and for the elimination of impostors before they may embark. It is therefore obviously to the advantage of pilgrims to have the stamp impressed on their hands as well as on their tickets, but those who prefer not to submit to this are merely put to the inconvenience of having to wait a little longer before they are allowed to go on board. This system of rubber impressions has been in force for the past fifteen years and, so far as Government are aware, has never been objected to by the pilgrims.

CORONATION THEATRE.

WAR BENEFIT FUND.

The Management of the Coronation Cinematograph screened some very interesting films for the benefit nights in aid of the War Fund.

The outlook during Saturday was a very gloomy one and rain continued all evening and kept away many patrons. Similarly on Sunday evening the rain came down in torrents. In spite of this Mr. Simcox, Collecter of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. F. F. Gordon, and several other prominent citizens including members of the Masonic Lodge Aryan, interested in Lady Willingdon's Fund patronized the performances.

In view of the heavy rains on Saturday and Sunday the Management have now decided to repeat the benefit night performances again as soon as the weather clears up, when they hope to be able to send a substantial amount to the War Relief Fund.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The local Manager of the Bank has received telegraphic advice from their Head Office that at the general meeting of the shareholders held at Yokohama on the 10th instant a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared, after carrying forward £1,315,000 and placing £350,000 to the Reserve Fund.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount already acknowledged	11,53,351 0 4
Second Instalment of Collections from Collector of East Khandesh	11,000 0 0
S. N. Pandit, Esq., Bar-at-Law being 1st Instalment of the Contributions from the Citizens of Rajkote	3,000 0 0
The Secretaries of the Sholapur Branch Imperial Indian Relief Fund	2,000 0 0
First Instalment of Janjira collections	1,104 8 0
Dr. J. W. Field	1,000 0 0
Rao Bahadur Curamsee Damjee.	1,000 0 0
The Chief of Dasada	1,000 0 0
The Honorary Secretary, Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bijapur District	954 0 0
The Mahomedan Community of Ahmedabad (1st Instalment).	736 0 0
The Principal, Staff & Boys of the Elphinstone High School	575 0 0
Sirdar Imam Haiderbux	525 0 0
Haji Abdulla Ali Reza	500 0 0

The Staff of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy's Offices, Bombay, Rs. 460; Bhulabhoy J Desai, Esq., Rs. 450; F. & C. Osler Ltd. & Staffs, Bombay and Hyderabad Offices, Rs. 420; The Great Western Hotel Co., Ltd., Rs 300; The Treasury Officer Nowgong:—Bundelkhund, Rs. 293-2-0; Messrs. Hansraj Tulsidas and Co., Rs. 250; A. H. S. Aston Esq., Rs. 250; Prof. R. N. Apte, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, Rs. 200; M. R. Iayakar Esq. Bar-at-Law, Rs. 200; The Clerical Staff of Messrs. Payne and Co., Rs. 150-2-0; Robert Taylor Esq., Rs. 150; Messrs. Byrne Nanji and Co., Rs. 150; The Staff of the Legal Department, Bombay Secretariat, Rs. 117; The Teachers of the Esplanade High School, Bombay, Rs. 116; The Proceeds of Collection at the Garrison, Church, Ahmednagar, Rs. 113; The Mamlatdar of Indi, Rs. 101; Rao Bahadur, C. H. Setalwad, Rs. 100; F. J. B. Thatcher Esq., Rs. 100; Manilal B. Jaheveri, Rs. 100; G. A. Phillips, Rs. 100; Messrs. E. A. Fern, E. R. Fern & E. W. Fern, Rs. 100; A. Logie Esq., Rs. 100; Rj Lindsay Esq., Rs. 100; Messrs. Hormusji E. Ableess and Sons, Rs. Rs 100; Dayabhai S. Thathi Esq., Rs. 100; The Native Assistants of, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Rs. 68-4-0; The Office Staff of the, Commisioner of Customs:—Salt, Opium and Abkari, Rs. 62; The Staff of Messrs. Allen Bros, Rs. 60; The Staff of Collector of Salt Revenue, Rs. 58; The Church of St. Stephens, the Martyr, Bandora Hill, Rs 37 6 0; The Staff of the Chief Account Officer, C. S. & Opium Salt Branch, Rs. 55-8-0; Hoshangji B. Vakeel Esq., Rs. 50; R. S. Stowell Esq., Rs. 50; G. K. Gadgil Esq., Rs. 50; P. N. Fordyce Esq., Rs. 50; Narayanprasad R. Mehta Esq., Rs. 50; The Staff of the Educational Inspector C. D., Rs. 40; W. Fraser Esq., Rs. 30; G. R. Chaubal Esq., Rs. 25; The Staff of Jintan Agency, Rs. 15; Kaikhasru A. Bala Esq., Rs 15; B. H. Kazi Esq., Rs. 10; R. L. Barrow Esq., Rs. 10; The Staff of the Inspector of European, Schools, Rs. 7-8-0; J. B. Chaudhari Esq., Rs. 5; The Staff of the Inspector of Science, Teaching, Rs. 3-8-0; C. F. L., Rs. 2; The Staff of the Dy. Educational Inspector Under Schools C. D., Rs. 2; Total Rs. 11,82,141-12-4.

The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if Doners who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send the same to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie Kt., (Bank of Bombay).

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, 80,417; Officers & Staff of the Automobile Co. Ld. ... ... 148; Mrs. Sundrabai Sirur 15;
Per Mrs. Sirur:—
In memory of the late Lady Hurkisondas Narotumdas (through Navalbai) ...Rs. 100
Mrs. Navalbai Tulsidas ... ,, 50
Mrs. Tulsidas Tribhowandas. ,, 25
Miss Tulsidas ... ... ,, 25 200;
Rs. 80,780;
Mrs. E. D. Coxen:—(3 doz. Pillow slips, 6 Shirts, 6 pairs Woollen Socks.
Mrs. K. Mackenzie:—Warm Clothing.
Mrs. Kershaw:—Warm Coat & Skirt.
Messrs. Laljee Mansingh:—25 Lohis (thin woollen blankets).

J. A. D. McBAIN,
Honorary General Secretary.

EAST INDIAN BUPEE WAR FUND.

The Bombay East Indian Rupee War Fund has been started by the Hon. Dr. D. A. DeMonte, President of the East Indian Association, and all heads of families in the cimmunity are requested to contribute a rupee for each member of the family. Dr. DeMonte is carrying out a house-to-house canvass in connection with the fund.

GIFTS OF SOAPS FOR TROOPS.

Messrs. Bronnley & Co., the proprietors of "What is it"? Perfume, have presented to the British Red Cross Society ten thousand cases of soap for use by the troops now in the field.

NAVSARI LADIES' MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAVSARI, Sept. 14.

A crowded meeting of representatives of all communities was held in Khursedwadi under the presidentship of Bai Aimai Dorabji Pavri, wife of the Suba, to establish a ladies branch of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund. As a total exclusion of males was announced previously many purdah ladies of respectable families also attended. Several formal resolutions were passed wishing success to the British arms and appointing a committee for taking steps for collection of funds. Bai Dinbai Rutonji Daboo, gave Rs. 150 towards the Fund. The meeting dispersed with cheers for the King-Emperor.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS OF SHOLAPUR.

The Indian christians of Sholapur who have been collecting rule subscriptions from among members of their community in aid of the Indian War Relief Fund have sent Rs. 190 through the Collector of the District as the first instalment of their contributions to the Fund.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

THE PARSI-HINDU CONTEST.

WILL PLAY BE POSSIBLE TO-DAY?

The Parsis and the Hindus, having defeated the Mahomedans and the Presidency respectively in the first round, will meet to-day in the final match of the tournament. Both sides are strongly represented and a stiff fight is expected. The Parsis have superior powers of attack to those of their opponents. On the other hand the Hindus possess a stronger defence. It is likely to be an even contest but the chances would appear to be somewhat in favour of the Zoroastrians, as, the heavy rains of the last three days have rendered it a bowlers' wicket, and under the circumstances the scale must incline in favour of the team that is a better bowling side. Besides the Parsis will take the field with the confidence that comes with an unbroken record of victories, having beaten the Hindus on all the occasions that they have met them in these international contests.

S. M. Chothia has recovered from an attack of fever that he lately had and he will be able to participate in to-day's game.

The question that was anxiously discussed yesterday among cricketing circles was:—"Would any play be possible on the first day after the last heavy rains?" This would not be possible on any other pitch in Bombay, but those who know the receiving capacity of the Bombay Gymkhana pitch, are confident of a start being made at 11-30 a.m., even after these heavy rains, if no more rain has fallen during last night and none comes down this morning and if energetic measures are taken to pump out the water from the out-field.

A VICTORIA TERMINUS RECORD.

SIX MAIL TRAINS LEAVE IN 90 MINUTES.

With two full steamers arriving in port, and one of them carrying the mail, Friday was a busy day all round in Bombay. And nowhere was this more apparent than at the Victoria Terminus. Six heavily-laden mail trains left this station for all parts of India in the short space of ninty minutes; each train left strictly to time; and there was not the slightest hindrance to the local service.

Six mail trains in an hour and a half is a record for any Indian railway station, and one on which Mr. Harry Knight, station superintendent, and his able assistants are to be congratulated.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

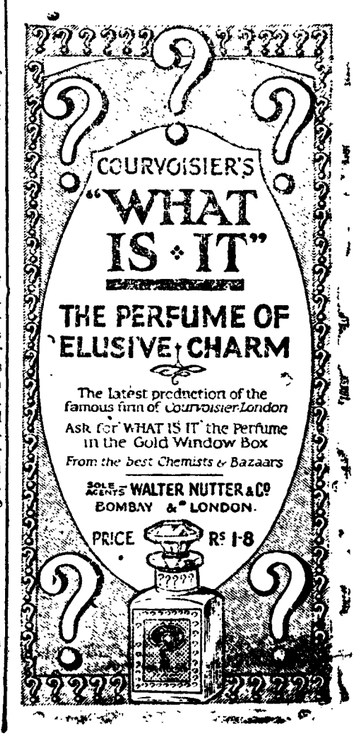
LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The Punjab Co-operative Bank has been compelled to suspend payment from to-day owing to constant withdrawals.

The Managing Director in a letter says that the depositors may expect to get full return of their money and that the shareholders also are considered safe. Since the banking crisis began last Autumn, the Punjab Co-operative Bank has paid out about 46 lakhs or nearly three-quarters of its entire deposits.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledge.	4,40,961	7	6
The "Bombay Chronicle", being amount collected by the paper, (18th instalment)	3,366	10	0
The "Bombay Chronicle", being the amount collected by the paper, (17th instalment)	18	7	6
Total	4,43,346	8	6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Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

"O.T."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, September 15, 1914.

THE GERMAN DEFEAT—AND AFTER.

Up to a late hour last night there was little further news from the seat of war in France, but such as was received yesterday, was again of a satisfactory character, indicating the solid and comprehensive character of the success obtained by the Allies at and after the Battle of the Marne. The German right wing continuing its retreat has evacuated Amiens going eastward Apparently the attempt to cut it off has not been successful. But the Germans on this side are not out of the wood yet, and the later news that the left wing of the Allies has crossed the Aisne and is still in close pursuit of the Germans is as full an indication as could be wished of the perilous position in which the enemy's right finds itself. In fact the whole German position is now one of the greatest danger. In the centre they have lost ground everywhere, and on their left they have had to abandon the region of Nancy and have retired beyond Saint Die and Lunèville, a distance of fifty miles, the French forces having reoccupied the principal positions on this line. A telegram to "The Times" says that the evacuation of the Nancy region took place after ten days' fighting under the eyes of the Emperor. The troubles of the German armies in France do not end, however with their defeats and retreats all along the line from Amiens to Mulhausen. Their communications in the north are in the direst peril and the immature occupation of Belgian looks as though it is about to end in disaster. The harrying of the enemy's troops by the Belgian Army continues and one telegram contains a significant indication of their retirement towards the French border. It is to be hoped that the bareness of the official announcements that we are now receiving indicates that the Allies' forces are still engaged in operations of the greatest importance connected with the following up of their successes, and that we shall shortly receive news of the general pursuit having been carried to a highly satisfactory conclusion, enforcing upon the enemy for the future a defensive instead of an offensive campaign.

What the moral effect of the disasters which have overtaken the German arms will be remains to be seen. A telegram from Geneva states that despite precautions news of the defeats is leaking out; Berlin is benumbed and riots are feared in Munich. Within living memory the Germans have not known defeat, and all the recollections of those who have lived in times of war are concerned with the easy and sweeping victories of the sixties and 1870. The new generation has been brought up to regard the German army as invincible and the people of the Empire have never yet experienced the mental and moral strain of national disaster. Will the effect of the news of these disasters, following on the high hopes raised by the apparent early successes of the German forces, and the worse disasters that have befallen the Austrians, bring about such a reaction as may force the Kaiser's Government to ask for peace? That is a question which it is not very easy to answer, but we are not inclined to believe that the end of this war will come so easily. The German people may regret the temerity with which their rulers plunged them into a disastrous adventure, and their resentment may assume unpleasant forms. But they are a patriotic and proud people, and whatever may be the blame that lies upon those who led the country into war, and however strongly it may be realised, we shall be much mistaken if the danger of invasion and the prospect of humiliation has any other result than to make them set their teeth, face the issue and fight the war to a finish, whatever the chances. Those who have begun already to discuss the prospects of a speedy peace,—and there are such,—will do well to wait and see how the German people take the news of the present defeats. In any event, it is quite certain that the Allies,—that is Europe,—cannot afford to stop this war until the "monster of militarism", as a leading American journal has it, "has been obliterated." Any overtures for peace which might come from Germany in the near future would be made with a view to saving so much as might be left of German prestige, and restoring at some future date German military dominance. That is what lies upon the Allies to prevent at any cost. The French press has declared unanimously and unequivocally that there can be no peace unless German militarism is destroyed root and branch, and a remarkable endorsement of the force and reason of this attitude comes from impartial observers in New York. Europe, and even the German people itself, says the "New York World", cannot be freed unless this war strikes the shackles of military autocracy from civilisation; otherwise the suffering and bloodshed will have been in vain. With this opinion there will be no sort of difference in any part of the British Empire, which has suffered as greatly from the insensate military ambitions of the German Empire as any Continental state. But we must make up our minds to it that, with this object in view, the war cannot end with the defeat of the German attempt to invade France. Once the German people are set to a defensive campaign, and once they realise that their ultimate defeat means the sacrifice of the goal of world dominance towards which they have been trained to look, we may rest assured that their resistance will be desperate and prolonged.

Notes of the Day

A Loss to the Army.

There are many reasons why the Army deplores the death from heart failure of Lieutenant-General Sir James Moncrieff Grierson, one of the commanders at the front. In the first place he was very popular socially and beloved by his men. He had the heart of a jovial John Bull. But apart from that he knew the German Army and its methods from "A. to Z."; having spent many years of his life studying them in their native land. He was absolutely plucky, for a few days before his departure to the front, writes a London correspondent, he was received by the King who noted with some concern that the distinguished officer was far from well. Sir James had made his own way in the Army without special military influence. Born in Glasgow just fifty-five years ago, he entered the Royal Artillery through Woolwich and in 1882 served under Lord Wolseley in Egypt, having been mentioned in despatches for his share in the well-known battle of Tel-el-Kebir. After having served on the intelligence staff he was sent to Berlin in 1896 as military attaché and took advantage of his opportunities to acquire a knowledge of German theory and practice unequalled by other English officers. The Germans liked him and he wrote them a volume on the British Army, while he wrote for our own War Office an official work on the German Army. He spoke many languages and despite a tendency to become prosy was excellent company and a good conversationalist. His imposing presence led a brother officer to comment on his increasing breadth of shoulder. "Ah!" said General Grierson, "that is a convenience." He referred to the difficulty of crowding his many decorations on a normal chest. General Grierson's body was brought to England and buried quietly. Among a great quantity of tributes, were magnificent wreaths from friendly officers and Army officers at Boulogne.

The Hungarian Soldiers.

For the first time since the outbreak of hostilities distinct mention was made in yesterday's telegrams of the gallantry of the Hungarian troops,—on the Galician frontier. Critics who have observed the garrisons of Austria-Hungary at Vienna, Presburg, Budapest and Przesmyl have expressed high opinions of the superior bearing of the Hungarian soldiers, particularly of the cavalry whom many militarists pronounce to be a match for the Cossacks. The Hungarians, who have no predilection whatsoever for the Teuton, will nevertheless wage this campaign relentlessly in the service of the Hapsburgs for their comparatively small population has ever lived in dread of becoming lost amongst the multitude of Slavonic peoples by whom they are surrounded. Against the Russian the Huns have an old grudge, and perhaps no sight in the whole war would be so thrilling as a melée between the mounted descendants of the fierce Attila and the Cossacks. But in many characteristics they are more like the Slavs than the Teutons. They have infinitely more élan, the Slavonic contempt of death and greater mobility. The Hungarians are a light lithe people, born horsemen and their Hussar regiments are renowned as scouts. The Germans by the way are known as the worst scouts in Europe.

Germany's Food Supply.

Most of the Home newspapers commenting on the question of Germany's food supplies during the war have omitted to mention that it is still open to Germany to secure a large supply by means of land communication, which leads through Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey into Asia Minor. This route is not yet barricaded by hostile States and Germany doubtless recognises the vital importance of keeping it open. It is no secret that the Germans are trying with all their might to secure friends in every part of Europe, and it is conceivable that the German Military Mission in Constantinople is not merely helping to reorganise the Turkish Army.

Monsoon Dying Hard.

The monsoon is dying hard. To-day is the "official" day for the rains to cease, but the weather during the week-end has been more like the very early days of the monsoon than the end. All day on Saturday the rain came down steadily; Sunday was a little better; and yesterday was another "soaker." It reminded one of the rainy week-end in June when 6.14 inches fell on one day,—the Sunday. Since Saturday last well over seven inches has been registered, the fall on Saturday being 5.29 inches, and on Sunday 1.52, while there must have been another couple of inches yesterday. The total rainfall this year up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning was 68.39 inches, which is 4.12 inches in excess of the normal and very near to the annual average. The average rainfall for the year in Bombay is 71.8, so that without taking into consideration yesterday's rain we are within three inches of the normal.

Indians and the Civil Service.

In a contribution on "Indians and the Civil Service" which appears in the "Asiatic Review" for August, received by the last mail, Mr. E. J. Solomon urges that, in order to complete a policy of fair selection among Indians, many of whom have not the means to go to England for the examination, the number of State scholarships from India should be greatly increased. If the suggestion is adopted it will of course be necessary to divide the scholarships into two classes: as many as possible providing a complete course of education in England, and a number more, of less expense to the Government, merely securing to the holders an opportunity of competing for office. The writer pointedly refers to differential treatment of Englishmen and Indians in the Service, and observes that instances can be recalled in which Indian officers have been made powerless through the hostility of their official equals or superiors.

Delhi Improvements.

Although the Government are at present pre-occupied with military arrangements for the war a good deal of quiet, steady work is being pushed on in the way of improving Delhi. The approach to the Kashmir Gate has been re-aligned, the large triangular plot of land between Nicholson Park and the Mori Gate has been levelled and turfed, waste lands have been taken in hand, and at the Mori Gate a circus is being laid out, in the centre of which will be the statue to Sir Alexander Taylor which is expected to be ready shortly. On the Ridge a number of shade trees have been planted, and much has been done at Wazirabad and at Roshanara Gardens to beautify those localities. In new Delhi the foundations of the Secretariat buildings have been laid and the broad causeway, to be known as the Viceroy's Court, which is to connect the Secretariat and the Government House, is taking shape. Numerous bungalows and houses are in course of construction. The designs for Government House are understood to have been approved and the work of building will soon commence. Many improvements have also been carried out in the out-lying portions of the city, particularly at Humayun's tomb and the Kutb Minar.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor arrived in Bombay last night by the Poona passenger train.

APPROACHES TO THE THAMES

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

A press communique issued by the Admiralty states:—

For the purpose of national defence it is considered that certain channels in the approaches to the Thames be closed.

The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Admiralty: For the purpose of national defence. It is considered that certain channels in the approaches to the Thames be closed.

All incoming vessels flying foreign flags and all British vessels from all foreign and Colonial ports must call at the new pilot station now established in the vicinity of the Tongue High vessel or at one of the established pilot stations, viz., the Sunk Light vessel, Margate Deal and Dover and be conducted to their destination by a licensed pilot. All out going vessels of the same description must before sailing obtain the services of a licensed pilot to conduct them to sea. All incoming vessels not included in the above before leaving their point of depparture for the Thames and all similar outgoing vessels must obtain instructions from their nearest customs authorities as to the channels to be used.

These arrangements are to take effect from noon on Monday, the 14th September.

THE OPERATIONS IN SOUTH POLAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The Viceroy has received the following:—

September 13, 2-5 p.m.:—The Press Bureau issued a statement regarding the operations in South Poland as follows:—The Austrian invasion in South Poland penetrated to Opoley, Krasmostov and Zamoretjee, protected on the right by the army operating to the east of Lemberg; this army was completely defeated by the Russians on the 1st September, after which it became evident that the Austrians could not continue their stubborn resistance. By the capture of Tomasov on the 10th September it is probable that the Russians drove a wedge through the Austrians' line. To-day a brilliant Russian victory is reported in which 30,000 prisoners and several hundred guns were taken.

ALLIES VIGOROUSLY FOLLOWING THE PURSUIT.

GERMANS EVACUATE MANY POSITIONS.

DEFEAT UNDER THE EYES OF THE KAISER.

STRONG ATTACK ON COMMUNICATIONS.

BERLIN BENUMBED.

It is said that the Russians and other Allies are helping the Belgians and that there has been a strong attack on the German communications.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that despite the precautions taken news of the German defeat is leaking out in Germany. Berlin is absolutely benumbed and riots are feared in Munich.

The German Emperor is said to have been an eye-witness of the ten-days' attack on Nancy, when the Germans lost 20,000 at Nancy and 11,000 at Luneville.

On the left the German retreat continues, Amiens having been evacuated, the river Marne was not defended south-east of Rheims. In the centre, the enemy lost Revigny and Brabant-le-Roi. The Allies have reoccupied Roan L'Etape, Baccarat, Remerville and the important railway points of Nomeng, and Pont-a-Mousson, towards Metz.

A despatch from General Joffre describes the intensity of the recent struggles and the magnitude of the means employed by the Germans to break the defence. He adds that the Allies advanced a hundred kilometres in six days and the morale and endurance of the Allies is admirable. The victory, says General Joffre, was more and more complete, the enemy retreating everywhere, leaving war materials and provisions.

In the eastern theatre, an official account states, that the recent victory was absolutely decisive and the Russians captured altogether 100,000 Austrians and 400 guns. The Russian force is now marching on Vienna. The Russian General Staff announces that the seventeen-day battle in Galicia is drawing to an end, the enemy exceeded a million in number with 2,500 guns.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 13, 8-25 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris this afternoon says:—

On our left the enemy continues to retreat, and has evacuated Amiens, going eastward.

The Germans have retreated north of the river Vesle and did not defend the river Marne to the south-east of Rheims.

In the centre the enemy has lost Revigny and Brabant-le-Roi.

The Germans on the river Meurthe are retiring beyond Saint Die and Luneville.

We have re-occupied Roan l'Etape, Baccarat, Remerville and the important railway points of Nomeny and Pont-a-Mousson, towards Metz.

Luneville is a town in the French dep. of Meurthe-et-Moselle, at the confluence of the Meurthe and the Vezouse, 20 miles by rail S. E. of Nancy.

St. Die is a French town in the dep. of Vosges, 50 miles by rail S.-E. of Nancy.

Nomeny is a French town situated on a height near the Seille, 14 miles north of Nancy.

Point-a-Mousson is 16 miles NNW. of Nancy.

Baccarat is 27 miles E.S.E. of Nancy.

BELGIANS ASSISTED.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS ATTACKED.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 11-0 a.m.

The "Daily News" correspondent affirms that Russians and possibly other allies are helping the Belgians. The same correspondent also announces that there has been a strong attack on the German communications.

ALLIES CROSS THE AISNE.

GERMANS CLOSELY PURSUED.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 5-45 p.m.

It is officially announced that the left wing of the allies has crossed the Aisne. Close pursuit of the Germans continue.

KAISER ATTENDS PERSONALLY.

WITNESSES 31,000 GERMANS KILLED.

NANCY REGION EVACUATED.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 5-45 a.m.

A telegram from Dijon to the "Times" says that the Germans have evacuated the Nancy region after a ten days' attack under the eye of the Emperor. The Germans lost 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 at Luneville.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S THANKS.

ALLIES ADVANCE 100 KILOMETRES IN SIX DAYS.

PARIS, Sept. 14, 4-10 a.m.

General Joffre in an order to the army says:—

As our troops advance they find traces of the intensity of the struggle and the magnitude of the means employed by the Germans in the endeavour to resist our *elan*. You all deserve well of the Fatherland.

General Joffre adds that the Allies advanced a hundred kilometres in six days.

VICTORY MORE AND MORE COMPLETE

GENERAL JOFFRE'S MESSAGE TO WAR MINISTER.

LONDON, Sept. 13, 7-10 p.m.

General Joffre to-day telegraphed to Millerand:—

Our victory is more and more complete. Everywhere the enemy is retreating and leaving war material and prisoners.

Our Army flushed with success, is continuing the pursuit with all its energy. The morale and endurance of the Allies is admirable.

The Government may well be proud of its Army.

BERLIN BENUMBED.

RIOTS FEARED IN MUNICH.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 5-45 a.m.

According to a telegram from Geneva to the "Daily Chronicle" despite the precautions taken news of the German defeat is leaking out in Germany. Berlin is absolutely benumbed and riots are feared in Munich.

FIGHTING IN THE VOSGES.

REPEATED BAYONET ATTACKS AND COUNTER-ATTACKS.

PARIS, Sept. 14, 4-10 a.m.

Heavy fighting is reported in the Vosges in the neighbourhood of Guebvillier, with repeated bayonet attacks and counter-attacks.

BEATEN BY VOLUNTEERS.

HARRYING OF GERMANS CONTINUES IN BELGIUM

LONDON, Sept. 14, 4 a.m.

A sharp affair has occurred at Alost between the Germans and Belgian volunteers armed with motor quick-firers. The Germans lost heavily, a field kitchen being captured from them. The Belgians continue to harry the Germans, who are retreating towards the French border.

STARVING GERMANS.

PLUCK BEETROOTS FROM FIELDS TO STAY THEIR HUNGER.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 4 a.m.

The doctors in Paris hospitals have found that the Germans are dying from mysterious symptoms, and post-mortem have shown that their stomachs are full of raw beetroots, still covered with earth, torn from the fields to satisfy their cravings.

A TRAGEDY OF THE ROAD.

GRUESOME SIGHTS SEEN NEAR COMPIEGNE.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 4 a.m.

A wounded British dragoon in Paris recounts the gruesome sights he witnessed while patrolling near Compiegne. On one occasion, he said he found a motor-car containing three men and a woman, all dead. The car was riddled with bullets. The rings of the occupants had been wrenched from their fingers.

THE GERMAN LOAN.

NO CHANCE IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 11-0 a.m.

New York bankers unanimously agree that Germany will be unable to raise any portion of the proposed loan in America.

FEELING IN ITALY.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN FAVOUR OF ALLIES.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 11-0 a.m.

Daily demonstrations are being held in Italy in favour of the Allies.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

NEUTRALITY INTENDED TO OVERTHROW AGGRESSORS.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 4-10 a.m.

The Italian Socialist Union has passed a resolution declaring the war to be due to aggressive Austrian and German imperialism, and the failure of the powerful Austrian and German Socialist parties to oppose the war.

The resolution declares that the object of Italian neutrality is to overthrow the aggressors, whose victory would expose Europe to reactionary militarism.

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

London September 12:—"The "Morning Post's" Melbourne correspondent states that recruiting continues vigorously, for the second Australian contingent. It will number 10,000 and will be used first as a reinforcement to the main force, secondly as a line of communication unit, and thirdly as an Infantry Brigade and Light Horse. The enrolment of recruits will continue throughout the war."

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

GALLANT BRITISH BAYONET CHARGE

29TH PUNJABIS SUFFER.

NAIROBI, Sept. 13.

A strong force of Germans has occupied Karangu.

The British from Port Florence are advancing against them.

The Germans at the Tsavo River are retreating before the British from Bura.

The British have captured three officers and some native troops.

Details of the fierce action last Sunday are not available, but the British made a most gallant bayonet charge against the fiercest machine-gun fire.

The Twenty-ninth Punjabis suffered somewhat heavily.

THE HERBERTSHOHE AFFAIR.

TWO GERMAN TOWNS GARRISONED BY AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 13, 7-10 p.m.

The Australians have captured a wireless station at Herbertshohe, after eighteen hours' bush fighting, and have garrisoned Herbertshohe and Raboul.

Two more seamen were killed and one wounded.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 4 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that the German casualties at Hebertshoehe include between twenty and thirty officers and men killed, and German officers, including the Commander, fifteen non-commissioned officers and fifty-six native police captured.

THE MONSTER OF MILITARISM.

OUTSPOKEN COMMENTS IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 4 a.m.

The American press is becoming more outspoken in discussing the war. The "New York World," in a striking article, scathingly denounces German militarism, and declares that Europe and even the German people itself cannot be freed until the monster of militarism has been obliterated. The paper says this war must strike the shackles of military autocracy from civilisation. Otherwise the suffering and bloodshed will have been in vain.

GERMAN MILITARISM.

MUST BE DESTROYED ROOT AND BRANCH

LONDON, Sept. 14, 4-10 a.m.

Discussing the continuance of the war, the French press unanimously declares that no peace is possible unless German militarism is destroyed root and branch.

GREEK FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 4 a.m.

M. Streit, Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned. M. Venizelos will take charge of foreign affairs.

NAVIGATION IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

LOCATION OF MINES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The British Board of Trade issued a number of important notifications regarding navigation along the German coast. Mines have been placed round Heligoland, Deuxhaven at mouth of the Weser, Jalhorn, the Elbe and Borkum. The lightship on the German north coast has been brought into port.

Navigation in Austria-Hungarian territorial waters is unsafe.

With regard to Italy—Spezia, Maddalena, Torronto, and Venice are mined: daylight navigation is advised.

Turkey advises a number of mines laid between Kephs and Constantinople and the Bosphoras and Dardanelles lights extinguished.

Russia has broken and loose mines in the Gulf of Riga.

The Netherlands, Norway and Denmark advise the mining of important passages and urge caution.

MARCHING ON VIENNA.

RUSSIAN VICTORY COMPLETE.

100,000 AUSTRIANS CAPTURED.

PURSUIT OF ENEMY CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13, 7-10 p.m.

According to unofficial accounts the Russian victory is now absolutely decisive.

The Austrians' First Army lost 300 officers and 28,000 men, with four hundred guns.

The Austrian Second Army lost 500 officers and 70,000 men.

Another despatch says that the Russians captured altogether over 100,000 Austrians.

It is reported that the Russian force is marching on Vienna.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Russian General Staff announces that the seventeen-days battle in Galicia is drawing to an end.

Altogether the enemy exceeded a million in number with 2,500 guns.

The pursuit of the fleeing Austrians continues.

MONARCHY TOTTERING.

RUSSIAN PRESS ON AUSTRIAN DEFEAT

LONDON, Sept. 14, 4 a.m.

The Russian press is jubilant at the Austrian defeat, and declares that the Monarchy is already tottering.

GERMAN LINERS IN AMERICA.

TO RISK A DASH ACROSS ATLANTIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—London, September 12:—"A story is current in New York that the German liners there, on the orders of their Government, are about to risk a dash across the Atlantic. If they remain in America much longer they will be in danger of seizure by creditors."

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

A PERFECT MOBILISATION.

TRIUMPH OF ORGANISED EFFORT.

The Expeditionary Force having safely landed in France, some comment can now be made, says a Military Correspondent of the "Morning Post," on the character and progress of the mobilisation as witnessed at Aldershot and elsewhere. The general result has been admirable and the working out of the plans made in peace time has been almost perfect. Later, when all the detailed reports are dealt with, it will be found that the mobilisation of the Army has been a veritable triumph for all concerned, and is one of the best feats ever performed in the preliminary stages of war. Fourteen days were allowed, according to schedule, for the mobilisation and on the evening of the last day, Monday, Earl Kitchener was able to report to his Majesty that not only was the Expeditionary Force mobilised, but that the troops were concentrated on the shores of France, after a succession of sea movements made without a single casualty.

RAPID WORK.

When the order to mobilise was received on August 4th by Generals Sir Arthur Paget, Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Sir Douglas Haig, and the late Sir James Grierson, and other General Officers Commanding, the whole machinery so carefully prepared in peace time began to move. The word "Mobilise" was flashed to every station, and at once there began to appear on all public notice boards the call to arms, whilst the General Post Office, by studied arrangements made in peace, delivered to the address of every Reservist his orders for rejoining. A warrant for his journey was enclosed, and on the 5th inst, the depots in every town were opened to receive, clothe, and equip Reservists. Men of all classes of the community answered the roll, from casual labourers to managers of business houses, who had rapidly risen in life since leaving the Colours. Quickly clothed and equipped, the men were next despatched to their battalions at Aldershot, Tidworth, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Colchester, and other training centres. Every train on August 5 and 6 brought crowds of men, and it was at once seen that the machinery was working without a hitch. Whilst this massing of men was going forward the Special Service section of the Territorial Force had been, at the very outset, posted on every railway line, bridge, culvert, and cutting. Each station was the sleeping place of a small party, and all Government stores, harbours, docks, and transports were under military guard.

TRANSFORMED BATTALIONS.

Meanwhile, not a word reached the members of the public. Mobilisation was ordered and was progressing, they knew, but beyond the casual sight of a troop train or a marching unit a veil of secrecy cloaked the the Territorial Force and the Special Reservists were in their places. When the rolls were called the absentees were found to be few, and it is well known that many of these had emigrated and would rejoin the nearest units to their new homes. Similarly, the Territorial Force and the Special Reserve were mobilised. In the Regular Army the effect of the Reservists joining was to transform the appearance of the battalions From young-looking battalions of 600 strong the units broadened out into mature corps of 1,000 men each. The stamp of Reservists was a revelation. Having been carefully selected on offering for enlistment, their service with the Colours had developed them splendidly at the right age of seventeen to eighteen years onward. They rejoined in the prime of manhood and of excellent physical proportions. And they came in such great numbers that all could not be absorbed in the ranks. In making up the units the men already serving who were qualified by age and fitness were first taken. Then the balance of the 1,000 men per battalion was made up from the Reservists of Section A who had most recently left the Colours. As many battalions received 600 and 700 men each from civil life, they were able to leave behind in the older Reservists and young serving soldiers enough to form very strong Reserve depots for reinforcement.

THE HORSES.

In the cavalry and artillery the same tale was told, and the impressment of horses was promptly made, even to stopping them on the roads and raiding stables, so that the heavier men rejoining the mounted units were able to have horses big enough to carry them. In all matters a fixed time-table was followed, and the usual trouble with fitting boots and clothing was reduced to a minimum by the peace system which obtained annually the measurements of the Reservisit when they were called up for musketry It is due to these precautions that the men's garments fitted them when served out, and the boots instead of causing lameness, as is reported of the German troops, became comfortable in a day. Valuable time was thereby saved, and the men also found that the butts of the Lee-Enfield rifles issued to them fitted comfortably to the neck, and no short-necked man struggled with a long-butted small arm. There was no promiscuous detailing of men. Each dropped into an allotted place, and men accustomed to signalling were not sent into the sanitary squads, nor were machine-gun men made into cooks. The work and place of each Reservist was pre-determined, and automatically on joining he took up his accustomed duties.

A MAGNIFICENT ARMY.

Promptly to time every ounce of war material stores, and ammunition was drawn, and inside of a week the Force stood ready. The mobilisation authorities had completed their work magnificently and reaped a grand result after years of patient preparation, and they handed over to the General Staff a Force such as Britain has never before put into the field. At Aldershot the battalions of 1,000 strong had the look of long service soldiers, and as they route marched to harden the newly-joined men they had the appearance of Guards battalions. The French General Staff officers who saw the completed units were struck with admiration, and his Majesty the King, when he paid a farewell visit to Aldershot, saw a Force unequalled, with an average age of twenty-four to twenty-five years, developed to the fullest physically, and in the height of manhood's power of enduring the strain of war. The men actually with the Colours are known to be perfectly trained, and the influx of Reservists has added bone and muscle. All ranks showed eagerness to take part in a popular war, and the enthusiasm of the troops found vent in the tremendous cheering which greeted the King when he said "Goodbye."

THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THE WAR

BITTER ANIMOSITY AGAINST ENGLAND.

The following letter from Mr. Frederick R. St. John appears in "The Times":—

"Sir,—Referring to an article in your issue of to-day, headed "The German People and the War," and signed Edwin L. Fletcher, I beg to subjoin two extracts from a letter I received some three years ago from a friend in Switzerland:—

Germany only waits for a moment of great internal strife in England in which to strike.

I am on very friendly terms with the venerable leader of the German Socialists—Herr Bebel... When returning here from Belin a month ago, he told me I could form no idea of the bitter animosity in Germany against England. He had never seen anything like it. Everything in Germany, he said, is shaping itself for a war with England.

I need scarcely add that I at once communicated the above to a person well qualified to make the best use of the information."

OFFICERS AS INTERPRETERS.

TO GO WITH THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The following officers now on leave in Europe, have been placed at the disposal of the War Office as interpreters with the Indian Expeditionary Force on the Continent:—Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, Mr. W. H. Wilkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel P. M. Sykes and Mr. E. S. Howell of the Indian Political Department, Mr. A. V. Barr of the Indian Finance Department, Mr. Penn Gaskell, P. W. D., Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gurdon, Bombay Political Department, and Major A. K. Barr, Central India Horse.

MAHARASHTRA HINDU LOYALTY.

CROWDED MEETING IN BOMBAY.

APPEAL FOR PRIVILEGE OF VOLUNTEERING.

A large and enthusiastic public meeting of the Maharashtra Hindu community of Bombay was held at Hirabaug, on Sunday last.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., occupied the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting:—

1. That this public meeting of the Maharashtra Hindu community of Bombay expresses its deep sense of loyalty and attachment to His Imperial Majesty the King—Emperor, and its readiness to stand, firm and true, by Government and render unto them any services it may be called upon to perform, in the situation brought on by the war in Europe, in which Great Britain is at present engaged as the champion of a just and righteous cause, and wherein this meeting earnestly prays the Almighty to crown British arms with brilliant success and triumphant glory.

2. That this meeting warmly expresses its most grateful appreciation of the high statesmanship with which Government are giving to the loyal and brave Indian troops an opportunity to fight, side by side and shoulder to shoulder, with their British comrades, on European soil and against an European enemy; and this meeting, further, feels confident that, with the grace of Providence, these Indian troops will acquit themselves brilliantly and fully justify the confidence imposed in them.

This meeting, furher, craves leave to take this opportunity to mention that the Maharashtra Hindu community,—as indeed all India,—would feel most grateful if Government will be pleased to see their way to give, under suitable circumstances a favourable response to the very wide-spread and earnest desire that Indians be allowed to enrol as Volunteers.

3. That this meeting expresses its most heartfelt sympathy with His Excellency Lord Hardinge for the injury his gallant son, Hon'ble Lieutenant Hardinge, has sustained on the field of battle, and earnestly prays God for his speedy recovery.

4. That the President be authorized to submit Resolutions II, III and IV to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

5. That the best thanks of the meeting be accorded to the President for his able conduct in the Chair.

6 & 7. Two more resolutions were put to the meeting from the chair and carried enthusiastically, one expressing grateful thanks to His Imperal Majesty for his gracious message kindly sent to the people of India and the second requesting the Government to communicate to the Indian troops the meeting's earnest desire for brilliant victory to their arms.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Sir Bhalchandra in the course of his presidential address observed as follows:—

What heart is there that does not throb with pride to know that our compatriots have been privileged to fight shoulder to shoulder as brothers in arms with the great nations of the West, and is it not our duty to thank the beneficent Government that has given us this honour and the good Secretary of State Lord Crewe, who has ratified it? We must remember that while we are sitting here in meeting some of our compatriots are offering their lives for the glory of the Empire, far away from their homes, their country, and their friends. Let them know that although miles of sea and land separate them from their relatives and wellwishers, thousands of eyes follow their work with interest and hundreds of thousands of hearts send to them their sympathy and lend them their prayers for their welfare. That is a duty we owe to them, to us and to our country and let us do it now and here. I do not think there is anyone come here this afternoon who is not starred with the noble and eloquent message of encouragement sent to us by our Gracious King Emperor in response to united India's unanimous loyalty. That message awaits thanks and we shall try in this meeting to let it remain so no longer.

The cause of justice will surely win in the end. It is only a question of time. In the meanwhile let us stand by our noble Government, strong in our loyalty, generous in our assistance and sincere in our sympathy. It is gratifying to note that India has with one accord maintained its tradition of loyalty to the British Crown and one's heart beats with pride as one reads the message of confidence sent by the Viceroy to the British Government. I am sure that every round of cheers which greeted in the Houses of Parliament the Viceroy's message and the announcement offered by and the acceptance of services of the Indian Chiefs finds echo in every breast in India. Let us not be backward in following the noble example set by our Indian Princes and other brethren, but prove in suitable ways that we are as staunch and loyal citizens of the Empire as the best of them.

SYMPATHY WITH THE VICEROY.

In these times of war, one must be prepared to hear of casualties of brave people wounded and disabled. Our sympathies naturally go to the sufferers. But when the suffering falls to the lot of one for whom we feel respect, love and veneration, the intensity of sympathy is very great. We have all heard with much concern that Lieutenant Hardinge, the eldest son of our beloved Viceroy was wounded at his military post and we hoped that the wounds were not severe. We are glad to have our hopes confirmed and let us pray that the Viceroy will hear soon of his son completely restored.

One of the evil effects of this war on Bombay is the unwarranted panic into which some excitable people have worked themselves. We constantly hear of families leaving Bombay for fear of German invasion and I have been constantly told by some people that it is no longer safe to stay here. I need not repeat here that this panic is as unfounded as it is foolish and I trust every one in this gathering will see to it that it is soon allayed. We are thankful to H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon for their prompt efforts to set this panic at rest. The stability of the British Government in India it will be foolish to question and it will be madness for the Germans to hope to inflict the slightest injury on British interests in our country. Let us try to impress this fact on the excitable people amongst us and allay the panic that is doing so much unnecessary harm.

One more duty let me urge upon you. Hundreds of Indian soldiers are leaving our shores to fight for the British cause. Some of them may never see these shores again. To look to the well-being of their families, to try to alleviate the suffering of the wounded is a duty and a task entailed upon us as members of the British Empire. Let us not fail in it. Let us try and do our mite for the cause of suffering by subscribing what little we can to the Imperial Fund started by the Viceroy and which is managed in Bombay by H. E. Lord Willingdon.

In conclusion let us pray that success may crown the righteous cause and that Britain, France, Russia and Belgium may emerge triumphant in this cause of justice righteousness and civilization and the tie that binds us to Great Britain may remain indissoluble for ever.

LOYAL OFFER OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

A public meeting of the depressed classes and their well wishers in and about the island of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India at 4 p.m. on the 13th September 1914 at the D.C.M. School at Parel. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. A. Shah presided at the meeting at which after several speeches the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) That we in this public meeting assembled beg declare on behalf of the Depressed Classes and their sympathisers in and about the island of Bombay our staunch loyalty and devotion to His Gracious Majesty, the King Emperor George V and pray for the success of the British arms in the present war.

(2) That the General Secretary of the depressed classes mission society of India be and is hereby authorised to adopt measures with a view to anable the depressed classes to offer to the Government such services as may be within their power.

(3) That the General Secretary of the depressed classes mission society of India be and is hereby authorised to send the above resolutions to the Government of Bombay to be forwarded to the proper authorities.

TRADING WITH ENEMY'S SUBJECT.

QUESTION OF EXECUTION OF A DECREE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of an interesting application made by Ram Kissen Dass Chandi Persad, Banians of a Calcutta German firm, Worman and Co., to execute a decree which was obtained in favour of Worman and Co., against Sheik Sirajuddin.

His Lordship in refusing the application said:—Worman and Co., it is not denied, consists of two alien enemies of the Crown namely Jacob Joachimson and Saigfied Joachimson. It is agreed that they carried on business in Calcutta and that they obtained the decree in question. It is stated and it may be taken as correct for the present application that the goods were in fact delivered and the money paid by the Banians to Worman and Co., before the declaration of war between his Majesty and the German Emperor. But no assignment was made to the present applicants until after the declaration of war. The assignment, I hold, is not proved. The assignment is by a person purporting to act under a special authority. It has not been proved. It is alleged by the judgment debtor that prior to the transfer both Jacob Joachimson and Siegfield Joachimson committed suicide in Hamburg which terminated a new authority that was then given by Mr. Boech. That being so Mr. Boech had no authority to execute a deed on behalf of the two dead men. In this case the assignment has in no manner been proved and the application being offered by the decreeholder, I must refuse this application with costs.

THE RUSSIAN VICTORIES IN GALACIA.

Scene of the recent battles.

GERMAN BARBARITIES

SINS AGAINST CIVILISATION.

TROOPS ACTING LIKE DEVILS.

In war-time all stories told by one side (even if it be our own side) against the other must be read and listened to with caution. When people are excited they believe easily what they wish to believe. They even suffer from delusions, and give detailed accounts of events which they persuade themselves they saw but which really never happened! writes Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, the well-known "Daily Mail" correspondent from Paris under date Aug. 19.

Therefore I have been sceptical about the tales of horror which appear in the French newspapers accusing the Germans of murder and brutality. I hate to think that any soldiers could be so devilish as to kill unarmed civilians in blind rage, or any officers so wicked as to permit it. I should infinitely prefer to be able to say, "I am convinced these are exaggerations. Do not put any faith in them."

Unfortunately there is no room for doubt any longer that the Germans have been making war in a manner which is very far indeed from being civilised. To call it "savage" or "barbarous" would be doing a monstrous injustice even to uncivilised races. There is only one word, I have used it already. Do not think I mean to apply it to all the German soldiers, or even to most of them. But that a large number have acted not like men but like devils is now lamentably put beyond dispute. And the French War Office declares that letters found on dead and captured Germans prove these actions to have been deliberate, to have been ordered by officers as high in rank as colonels and majors, and to be part of a general plan.

A RED CROSS NURSE'S STORY.

Take the case of the village of Badonviller, in one of the French frontier departments. Ghastly rumours of what happened here when the Germans captured it have been floating about for days. From an official report by the prefect of the department, and from the story told by a Red Cross war nurse, we have learnt the truth.

According to the nurse, one of the Emperor's sons was there and made a speech to the troops. "The French are savages," he said. "Strike hard and make examples." The troops needed no further exhortation. They set about killing and burning without delay. To begin with, they had bombarded an unfortified village, an outrage which civilised warfare forbids. When they entered they found the inhabitants crowded into the cellars. They fired into the windows, they fired down into the hiding-places of the terrified folk. Then they pulled out those who were left alive and set them up against a wall, where they amused themselves by pointing their rifles at them killing women and children with wild terror.

"Eleven persons assassinated," says the official report. One was the wife of the mayor, another a poor woman with a child in her arms. All were innocent of any offence, even against the laws of warfare. The Germans set up the defence that civilians fired upon them. They could hardly plead that excuse for shooting women, and it is proved false as regards the men. These poor villagers were as truly and shamefully murdered as if a number of Germans had entered their village and done them to death in time of peace.

Then the burning and blowing up of houses began. Sometimes it is necessary for an enemy to clear away buildings—always, of course, after warning the inhabitants to leave. If the Germans had been defending themselves in Badonviller there might have been good reason for what they did. But they had no such pretext. In sheer wanton rage they destroyed the church, they destroyed eighty houses, they pillaged and ransacked the rest.

Then they had news of a French force drawing near, and left the smoking ruins, left the dead bodies covered with bullet-wounds, left a population hating the very name of Germans as dwellers in the jungle hate the name of wild beasts that kill and tear and maim.

A FRENCHMAN'S MAGNANIMITY.

And now for the part of the story which lifts the heart again and fills the eyes with tears. Next day a German prisoner was brought in by a French patrol. As soon as the villagers heard of it they gathered with black vengeance in their minds. They would have dragged him away from his captors, they would have rent his wretched body in pieces, but between their fury, not unnatural or unjustified, and their victim stood the mayor.

Mayor Benoit, whose wife had been murdered, was the man who might have cried for vengeance most loudly of all. Instead he pleaded for the prisoner. He fought down the will of the people. He saved the man's life. If ever there was an action that could rightly be called Christ-like, it was that. One hears an echo of "Forgive them; they know not what they do." One sees the nobility of the human soul triumphing over the animal instinct of revenge.

So deep an impression did his magnanimity make upon the President and his Ministers that they immediately made M. Benoit a Knight of the Legion of Honour "for heroic behaviour" (so the declaration reads), "in that, his wife having been assassinated and his house burned, he continued to discharge his duties with coo devotion, and also saved the life of a prisoner threatened by the just wrath of the inhabitants, giving thus a magnificent example of energy and greatness of soul M. Benoit will live in history. His action will light up one of the most inspiring pages in the record of the war.

In another little place called Blamont, from which the French drove out the Germans by a sudden attack, they only just saved the mayor and other leading residents from being shot. On the walls were papers stating that they had been "condemned to death." Far from being able to carry out their sentence the Germans suffered in great number the pains of death themselves. There was a thrilling charge of French cavalry from a mile away. So violent was the shock that the Germans were utterly broken.

KILLING THE WOUNDED.

Another terrible accusation brought against the Germans is that of killing the wounded. Again, one would like to dismiss it as a wild rumour. But it rests upon appallingly solid testimony. Names are given by a committee charged with inquiring into any lapses from the civilised code of war. A Belgian sergeant was even told by an officer taken prisoner that "the Germans wanted no prisoners." That cannot certainly be taken as expressing the general view of the German Army, but there are many who have acted upon it. A French non-commissioned officer wrote to his parents in Toulouse that a wounded officer of chasseurs had been "finished off" on the battlefield, and that this was declared by the murderer to be "according to orders."

Such sins against humanity are bound to meet with awful retribution. So, too, will the widespread German spy system make life very unpleasant in future for Germans living abroad. It has been discovered that the German Consuls were empowered to call upon any subject of the Kaiser to employ himself in the mean and degrading capacity of a spy. Note-books were supplied in which the information required was set down, strength of garrisons, names of regiments composing them, names of local officials, resources of the locality, names of wealthy people and estimates of their possessions, amount of food stored in neighbourhood, and so on.

The number of spies who went thus systematically to work in France and Belgium was enormous, and in England the system is said to have been carried on also. No country will feel cordial towards people who are capable of abusing hospitality and friendship in this sinister and cynical way.

Field-Marshal Sir John French.

General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 13.

A Havas Agency telegram states:—The German left are in general retreat between the Oise and the Marne. The German centre and right after retirement from Vitry are occupying Argonne whilst retreating. The French are progressing in Lorraine. The Germans have retired from Saint Die.

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 14.

A Havas Agency telegram states:—

The German left is continuing to retreat evacuating Amiens and retiring towards the east without defending the Marne or south-east of Rheim, losing Nevigny and Brabau-Le-Roi. We have re-entered Raon-Letupe, Baccasat, Remireville, Noueny and Pout-a Mousson.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

German Traders in India.

Mr. Eardley Norton in the "Indian Daily News."—Against a legitimate extension of German trade I have nothing to say. But Germany has not always fought us upon fair and equal terms. For all the awful suffering we are undergoing and shall have yet for a long time to undergo, for the violation of hearth and home, for the ruin of commercial enterprise and the wrung heart-strings of the thousands of women thrown widowed and childless upon a pitiless world, we with others shall hold Germany hereafter to account. Nothing can restore the dead to those from whom they have been torn by German earth-lust. But it will be our duty to see that the common enemy of mankind, ruthless alike in its assault upon the tenets of public morality and the doctrines of international law; in its prey upon unarmed fishermen destroyed by the thunders of a navy which boasts but will not face the day; in its attack on helpless women stripped naked for the gratification of German officers and on the splendid and innocent monuments of a vanished civilisation,—it will be our duty to see that this common enemy shall hereafter be so bereft of its power to harm that for a century at least the world shall cease to be bullied by the apostles of an ever growing grandeur in the sun. Germany's power for evil has been accelerated by her rapid commercial expansion to which in her misplaced confidence England has contributed a substantial share. Effectively to cripple that power we must cripple Germany's commerce, and the first step is to prevent the continuance of German trade in India under conditions denied to the subjects of our King in the Fatherland.

The Appreciation of Indian Loyalty.

"The Hindu."—Appreciation begets appreciation and the genuine gratitude with which the people of England are filled at the thought that India is now a source of strength to them and Indians are comrades in arms and in fortune with themselves, must go still further to warm the hearts of the people of India. The Secretary of State for India, the Marquis of Crewe, paid in the House of Lords a glowing tribute of appreciation to the people of India for their loyalty and support and to their historic greatness. He said that it was "very striking, certainly no less gratifying, that those representing the various races of India, races representing a civilisation of almost untold antiquity, races which have been remarkable in arms, arts and the science of Government, that they should in so whole-hearted a mannerrally round the British Government, most of all, round the King-Emperor at such a moment as this." Lord Crewe's words in this respect, both by virtue of his Lordship's official position and his personal acquaintance with India, have special weight. One of the most eminent men ever connected with the India Office, John Stuart Mill has indeed observed that once upon a time, the races of India were "populous, lettered and versed in many of the arts of life. They made themselves all this, and were then the greatest and most powerful nations in the world. What are they now? The subjects and dependents of tribes whose fore-fathers wandered in the forests when theirs had magnificent palaces and gorgeous temples."

Indians Worthy of the Trust.

"The Mahratta."—Students of Indian history know that the Mughal Emperors employed Indians as generals and in other high places of responsibility and trust and that was one of the reasons which made even the Rajputs loyal to them. Not only under Akbar but even as early as the tenth century Hindus were entrusted with positions of trust. For instance, it is stated that under Sabaktagin two Hindu Generals commanded the Ghazni army,—General Sunder at Herat and General Tilak at Merv,—the two great strongholds of Islam in Central Asia. Indians have in almost all cases proved that they were worthy of trust and we are sure that the present occasion would confirm this. And as the Viceroy has aptly remarked, the comradeship in arms before the enemy and joint participation in the dangers and hardships of war will tend to level all artificial distinctions and to inspire mutual respect and to foster friendships. If the hopes of a new India based on such considerations be realised, as we hope they will be, the war-volcano will be, in the words of Carlyle, "the last phoenix-blaze of an expiring civilisation, flaring the beginnings of the new."

CHINA MAILS.

S. S. Matta:—The P. & O. steamer Matta with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak to-day.

LONDON LETTER.

THE WAR AND FINANCE.

STOCK EXCHANGE STILL CLOSED.

UNIQUE POSITION OF SILVER MARKET.

THE SILENT VICTORY OF THE NAVY.

Our London correspondent tells of the effect of the war on finance and on the markets in England, laying special stress on the "Silent Victory of the British Navy" in keeping the trade routes open.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

England, the "dumping ground" of the nations as the late Mr. Chamberlain called it, is a phrase that was taken at the time in quite a limited sense. The Britishers' imagination did not go beyond that surplus of goods that was thrown on our markets at cost price, after our foreign friends had made their profits out of the bulk. Nobody cheered more than the cosmopolitan members of the "House" at these raids on our trade rivals by the vigorous Imperial statesman. But a European war and the closing of the Stock Exchange for ten days, has made the British-born members of that institution to think vigorously and to some purpose. In previous letters I have point out how Continental markets swamped us with selling orders, and how the position at last became so desperate that our own people refused to deal. But, be it noted, this last development only took place when "the fat was in the fire;" in other words when Germany was already committed to war with France. Then it was that this country refused to be the "dumping ground" of European stock, sometimes direct from Berlin, at other times from Berlin via Paris or Brussels. Innumerable firms with strangely foreign names had acted as agents for the wily German houses that had used London so freely to unload stock at a time they knew that a slump was impending. As a have pointed since first I began writing this series of letters, no good was being done to London Finance or Stock Exchange interests by the optimistic articles in which our financial press was indulging. It was better to have seen things as they were and it is now certain that this encouragement to the Britisher to buy was playing the game of the host of German-born members who were acting as agents for firms abroad. And now everyone is asking what has become of these people. Some have gone home to Prussia; others, to my knowledge started, but too late. A large number are hiding themselves where they can. Altogether I think there is likely to be a great diminution in the German element when the Stock Exchange once more gets to business. In the meanwhile, the responsible firms are busy acting on the Committee's hint to settle up as much as possible of the outstanding accounts pending the re-opening of the House.

A FEW DEALS.

The doors of the Stock-Exchange are now closed but this does not prevent a few deals going on between clients, with the cash in their pockets, brokers and jobbers. A buyer of Consols at 70 appeared and he was told the basis on which he might possibly deal was 70¾-¼. He gave his order to buy at best on that quotation, and even tuall secured his stock at 70 7/8, the bargain having gone through the broker's bookers and, as the agent on the other side, the jobbers books. Also, I hear, there are buyers about of Canadian Pacific shares at about 160, but apparently these cannot obtain what they want, and therefore it is to be presumed that the holders are not so panic stricken as might be imagined. It would be interesting to know what prices really are at the present moment.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The story of our silver market since the European crisis is at once simple and unique. It was closed for a week as from the last day in January, an incident quite without precedent in the financial history of London. Since the re-opening there has been a fair amount of business; but none of a voluntary nature, all bargains having been prompted by necessity. In the first place when the war broke out the stock of the white metal here was nearly five thousand million standard ounces. Enormous calls have been made on this supply, with the result that the cash price rose from 23¾d. at the end of last month to 26d. on August 7th and to 27¾d. on August 10th. The present price is 26¾d. per oz. "Spot" business is the only kind of dealing that is being transacted, for as I have said there is no "voluntary" dealing and no one is inclined to make a quotation for "forward" delivery. Eastern operators fortunate enough to hold silver in London have of course, made handsome profits, and the forced business that has taken place has been largely with a view to meeting requirements. Then it is only natural in view of the desire to hoard gold owing to the war that the Government mint should purchase quantities of silver for coinage. Then the United States is increasing its coinage of silver and has brought from London as much as 1,175,000 ozs. Any one who follows our silver market will realise how unusual such a deal on the part of the States is.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

Last week I had something to say about the figures of the weekly return of the Bank of England that are published every Thursday. Needless to say they are of exceptional interest just now and it is well to note week by week to what extent the ravages made just before the war have been replenished. Quantities of gold have been received from abroad, but instead of the yellow metal returning from the provinces as had been hoped nearly £4,000,000 has been absorbed for country purposes. As a result the stock of gold, notwithstanding the influx of £9,359,500 of imported gold, has only increased £5,392,560. The total of the metal is now £33,014,629 as compared with £41,069,699 at the corresponding date last year. Notes to the amount of £171,180 came back from the country, and the Reserve shows a gain of £5,563,740 being now £15,530,389 or 17.02 per cent. of the liabilities, against 14.6 per cent. last week. A year ago the reserve stood at £29,944,759 with a proportion of 58.1 per cent. The other deposits have increased as much as £26,576,503 part of which is accounted for by the increase in reserve already mentioned and part by the applications for discount reflected in an increase of £5,434,940 in the other securities. The bulk, however, is shown in the release of Government money reflected in an increase of £12,000,000 in the Government securities on the one hand, and a decrease of £3,609,961 in the public deposits on the other. The 'rest' has gained £35,562.

Here are the comparative figures with last year.

	Aug. 12 1914	Aug. 13. 1913
	£	£
Active Circulation ...	35,034,240	29,574,940
Public deposits	7,889,491	9,341,133
Other deposits	83,326,113	42,210,189
Rest.	3,582,645	3,522,837
Govt. Securities	23,041,152	12,456,539
Other Securities	70,786,596	27,240,566
Bullion	33,014,629	41,069,699
Reserve	15,530,389	41,069,699
Proportion	17.02 p. c.	58.1 p. c.

TRADE ROUTES OPEN.

You are so directly interested in your country in the Lancashire industry that the position of the great trade routes must be of great importance. It is due to the foresight of our Admiralty that even now these are clear, and the great bogey of England being starved out by an enemy's blockading fleet has vanished. The "boot is on the other foot," for it is Germany that runs the risk of being starved. Whatever future events may evolve, the position at present is that our merchandise, with the sole exception of a part of the North Sea, can freely move all over the world. The German main fleet is bottled up, while the four or five cruisers the enemy possesses in the Atlantic are so harried by English and French ships that they are practically harmless pending capture or destruction. In the Mediterranean, Germany's mighty battleship with the smaller consort is in the hands of the Turks; while the Austrian fleet is probably now being brought to action unless she prefers to remain under the guns at Trieste Harbour. To that extent the British Navy may already be said to have achieved a silent victory.

SMALL NOTES.

I have been recently discussing with one of my friends the question of retaining permanently the small paper currency. Such an arrangement seems to be looked upon very favourably. The issue of notes for small amounts has worked admirably, not only in America and elsewhere abroad, but also in Ireland and Scotland. The chief reason for retaining the 'little paper' is that its employment must necessarily tend to preserve a large emergency gold reserve in this country. I asked the opinion of a well known banker yesterday, who expressed entire approval of the retention of the small paper currency which has been rendered necessary for circulation during war time. He also pointed out that for a long time bankers had agitated for this reform, and the present seemed an admirable opportunity of obtaining a promise of its permanency.

THE WAR AND RUBBER.

What effect will the war have on plantation rubber industry? Before answering, it is well to point out that it entirely depends on the length of the campaign. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that modern warfare entails a considerable consumption of rubber. Already the number of motor cars, motor bicycles, motor buses and even taxicabs in use for war purposes, both at the front and at head-quarters, is enormous, and is likely to increase as the war develops. For surgical purposes rubber is, of course, used to a very considerable extent, while if operations are carried into the winter months rubber boots and goloshes will be in request; and remember the enormous mass of men that the armies represent. Of course at the moment the banking difficulties in connection with everything but foodstuffs may prove in some cases a very serious embarassment. At the moment it is impossible even to cable money for estate requirements. Thanks to the prompt action of the Rubber Growers Association and of the Government of the Federated Malay States, arrangements have been made by which the most urgent financial requirements of the industry will be met. The Colonial Office communicated with the Governments of the Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements and Ceylon, and a cable to the following effect has been received from the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements: "Your telegram August 8th, local arrangements with planting members of Council and Malacca planters include advancing up to 30 cents a pound against rubber, or by caveat against satisfactory land title, and also certain relaxations of labour law. Local planters satisfied with proposed system, and I am increasing total amount of advances." The situation is thus made clear so far as planters in Malay are concerned, no reply having yet been received from Ceylon. Negotiations are proceeding with the Dutch authorities in regard to estates within their jurisdiction.

A BOGEY BANISHED.

At the time I write we have news of three active events in connection with our Navy in this great war; I say nothing of the many successful raids on the merchant fleet of our enemies. The first of these is the unfortunate loss of H. M. S. Amphion by the striking of two mines; the second was the brilliant efficiency with which the submarine attack on our cruiser squadron was repulsed; the third the plucky chase by H. M. S. Gloucester of the huge German man-of-war, Goeben, and her consort. That is all the sensationalist has to satisfy his appetite. But the financier, the merchant and the men of business generally, realise thankfully that owing chiefly to the alertness of Mr. Winston Churchill and his chief naval adviser, Prince Louis of Battenberg, added to a certain lack of foresight on the part of Germany, England has won the first battle. Whatever may be the final outcome of the war, the bloodless manoeuvre by which our fleet has practically cleared the oceans of the world of German or Austrian aggression is to us the most important possible naval event at present. Events move swiftly nowadays, and memories are short; but it is impossible to banish from our minds the bogey that a war with Germany was three weeks ago. Business men were haunted with visions of German squadrons hunting the high seas, or at least their submarines or torpedo destroyers harassing our coasts or interfering with our external supply of food. And now we rest in comparative comfort. The bulk of the Kaiser's ships of war are bottled up in Kiel harbour, and must defeat Admiral Jellicoe's mighty fleet before they can roam the seas at will; the Mediterranean has been cleared of German ships and the Austrian Fleet is powerless until it accomplishes the unlikely task of shattering the allied fleets of France and England. The expulsion of German ships of war from the Atlantic and Far East is but a matter of days, and in the meanwhile they are practically harmless. With more food in the country, than we had imagined and our trade routes open we sleep in our beds undisturbed.

As my previous letters explained, the Government left no stone unturned to prevent panic and economic chaos. Among the most important proclamations by King George was one decreeing an absolute prohibition of export of food stuffs from this country. And now thanks to our bloodless naval victory, the decree is modified. Already there can be exported candied and drained peel, licorice, marzipan, crystalised fruit and flowers, confectionary under certain conditions and tea under certain conditions.

AN INDEMNITY IN ADVANCE.

Not only are our trade routes clear but the Government have considerably eased the situation by offering marine insurance to the extent of four-fifths of value at comparatively easy rates. One step leads to another and the advantage so gained over our enemy is to be pushed home to the uttermost. The Government are taking the lead in a commercial campaign to seize our enemy's trade or as much of it as we can secure. This is indeed an up to date method of taking an indemnity in advance.

The first series of reports on the subject issued by the Government deal with cutlery, iron and steel ware, hollow ware (enamelled or tinned) woollen and worsted piecegoods and cotton hosiery. The two last mentioned are the most important.

Everywhere, Germany has been more or less in rivalry with Great Britain with regard to these goods, and though we have easily led in most quarters, there are actually some countries in which, chiefly for geographical reason, Germany has had great preponderance of trade in these goods. The chief of these are Turkey and Roumania; though to these may be added a land so far away as Bolivia. Of course, when dealing with German manufactures we have to bear in mind that in most cases England is Germany's largest consumer, and our manufacturing centres must benefit from that fact alone.

In that branch of the hosiery trade that deals with cotton stockings and socks our exports are trifling compared with those of Germany. Two years ago the British total, was only £199,000 compared with £3,319,000 from Germany. As in this particular instance we have been Germany's chief customer, next to the United States, comment is needless.

Austria and Germany have also exported iron and steel in quantities about four times as great as the total exports of England. These is no space to enter into much detail on these subjects in my letter, but I feel that such facts as I have set forth give some idea of the advantage Great Britain can derive by timely appreciation of the reckless move the German Government have made by plunging into the present war.

STOCK EXCHANGE STILL CLOSED.

The Stock Exchange is still closed. Every day a crowd of members gathers in Throgmorton Street and though some small investment orders arrive there is really no dealing of any importance. It is safe to say that quite ninety per cent. of the accounts outstanding at the time the Committee decided to close the "House" are still unsettled. The time of those members who daily attend their old haunts is chiefly devoted to discussing the war and schemes for meeting the great difficulty of a closed Stock Exchange that can only just now be opened under some salvage scheme to put it simply. The Stock Exchange members at the present time consist of three classes, those who are solvent, those who would be solvent but for the non-payment of certain, what may described as "good" debts, and members who are hopelessly insolvent. The first class need no help. The second class ought to be helped, and the third class should be subject to the process of "weeding"; that is to say the culpable should be excluded from a scheme to help the non-culpable. Many have suggested that the Banks should rally to the help of the Stock Exchange on their own initiative, but personally I think a Government scheme more feasible. Either the Government should guarantee the deserving defaulters,—I must leave readers to define my term deserving in view of the context. Perhaps the best scheme would be the issue of a loan. But the subject is a difficult one, and my space is limited.

DISCOUNT OF BILLS.

Figures reflecting the position of the Bank of England just now are, needless to say, singularly interesting; especially as, since the removal of the moratorium, there has been a steady stream of applicants for the discount of bills till daily the authorities have had to announce that they had received as many as they could physically deal with in one working day. On Thursday, as your readers are aware, the weekly return is issued, and this week the amount of coin and bullion at the Bank was £37,959,849 or only £171,700 less than on July 29th, before the great catastrophe to the financial world occurred.

The rush to re-discount pre-moratorium bills under the guarantee of the Government is reflected in an advance of £23,089,490 in the item headed "other securities." "Other" deposits have risen to the remarkable sum of £108,094,987, while public deposits have increased by £5,784,978.

CANADIAN PACIFICS.

With so much dealing in Berlin in Canadian Pacifics, to say nothing of the wholesale manner in which our Teuton friends unloaded their stock on London on the eve of the war, it is not surprising that a large number of Englishmen find themselves holding Canadian Pacific shares in the names of Germans. The dividend is due on the 1st day of October, and there has naturally been a great deal of discussion and anxiety as to what course the Company will take in the matter. Much relief was expressed yesterday when the Canadian Pacific Company addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Stock and Share Department of the Stock Exchange describing the course to be adopted. It explained that: "With proper form of indemnity and affidavit that they are the owner or his agents, we shall pay the dividend due 1st October to holders in Great Britain of German certificates duly presented and recorded in our Transfer Office in London on or before 28th August, the owner undertaking to transfer into new names all properly endorsed certificates when books reopen. The same will apply to Austrian Share."

SILVER DEALS IN CASH ONLY.

The desire to close contracts for forward delivery that were in existence prior to the declaration of war, makes the position in silver a peculiar one owing to the fact that only cash silver is now dealt in. The mere fact of the white metal being a contraband of war is of course the reason of the indisposition to make forward contracts. Fresh supplies must therefore, be unusually difficult to obtain. It is quite clear that silver must be an interesting as well as an important market during the period of hostilities.

Before the closing of the markets on July 36th, speculators appeared to have no notion that the bursting of the gathering war clowds would create an unprecedented condition of affairs. The prospect of a demand for increased currency purposes, upon which the present and future position of the silver market almost entirely depends, was certainly overlooked.

According to Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their bullion circular dated the 13th instant, the stocks of silver in London at the time the hostilities were commenced were in the neighbourhood of 5,000,000 standard ounces. A practical stoppage of the Maxican production had put an end of the exports of ore to the United States. There were, however, counteracting factors which removed under normal conditions of trading any anxiety as to the smallness of stocks. Considerable stocks were known to exist at Bombay and Shanghai and no sudden demand was anticipated. The Indian Governments requirments were also fully satisfied. The extent of the shrinkage in stocks during the past six months is seen by it being pointed out that in December last these were only just under 16,900,000 ounces, and in December, 1912, were 15,000,000 ounces.

ON THE BELGIAN BATTLEFIELD.

Photo by Central News.

A Sister of Mercy takes water to the last outpost of the Belgian line at Haelen. The Germans were about half a mile from here.

PROPOSED SANATORIUM AT PANCHGANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—An interesting public meeting was called here this evening by Mr. Rowan, Head Master of the Panchgani Boys' High School, in his school premises, to offer a strong protest and sign a petition to Government against the proposed establishment of a cosmopolitan sanatorium for treatment of tuberculous patients by Dr. Bilimoria. The chairman, Mr. Rowan, who, by the way, took the chair without any one proposing him for it in the usual way, in an eloquent, though rather unconvincing, speech, enumerated the disadvantages and risks of the existence of such a sanatorium in Panchgani, and read a resolution of protest to be passed unanimously by the meeting. Dr. Gillespie, a retired medical gentleman, at the request of the chairman, explained to the meeting in a lucid speech the evils of consumption about which volumes have already been written. The resolution protesting against the establishment of the proposed sanatorium in Panchgani was then proposed by Miss Kimmins and supported by Father Durach. So far everything went regularly. Then the chairman read the resolution and said he hoped that it would be passed with acclamation. Upon this one of the members rose and enquired whether he would be allowed to say a few words. The chairman asked him whether he wanted to speak in favour of the resolution. He answered that he entirely agreed as regards the dangers of infection of tuberculosis and phthisis that had already been mentioned by the previous speakers, but that as he was not in favour of the means proposed as a protection against such dangers he wanted to propose an amendment. The chairman declined to allow him to speak. Upon this another member rose and said that as it was a public meeting he begged the chairman to allow the question to be freely discussed and allow the views of other speakers to be put before the meeting before the resolution was finally passed. The chairman reiterated that he would not allow any member to speak unless he was going to speak in support of the protest. Sir, was this fair? Can a meeting come to a right decision without hearing persons deeply interested in the matter? Ought such a protest to have any weight in the eyes of the Government? Can this be called a public meeting which consisted at the most of about 50 to 60 people of which more than half were ladies? I may now mention that the proposer of the amendment wanted to say that the establishment of such an institution in Panchgani would not be a danger but a blessing and a positive protection against the dangers of infection, which at present most freely exist in this station, on account of the fact that consumptives freely occupy buildings here and move about most freely, contaminating every nook and corner and public places of resort by their infectious sputum. If, therefore, such an institution came into existence here, many families who have to allow consumptive relations to stay with them without sanitary precautions, and thus expose themselves and the public to greatest risks and dangers, will be enabled to put such consumptives, with the utmost advantage to themselves and the general public, in such an excellent institution, managed on the most modern and highest scientific principles as attested by many eminent and experienced physicians and experts connected with the Government, who have personally visited and examined this very institution in Poona and expressed their highest satisfaction and approval. These are the Sanitary Commissioner, I. M. S. officers of more than 30 years standing, Inspector-General of Prisons, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Chief Health Officers, Bombay, Doctors of Medicine, and last but not least, Special Tuberculous Officer of Government.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO

Panchgani, Sept. 10.

STRONG WINDS EXPECTED

The Port officer Bombay has received the following telegram, dated 11-5 a.m. on the 13th from the Meteorological Department Simla:—The Gujarat depression is apparently disappearing, but the depression from the Bay travelling west-north-west, now in the Central Provinces, may cause strong wind to-morrow night.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

The Agent in Bombay of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has received a telegram from our London office intimating that the Directors have declared a Dividend for the half year ended 30th June last at the rate of 12 per cent p. a.

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THE DEFENCE OF LIEGE.

GERMANS MOWED DOWN.

BELGIANS KISS UNION JACK

An English officer who has recently returned to England from Brussels had the most interesting experience, and, it should be added, privilege, of chatting with one of the heroic defenders of Liege, a Belgian officer.

Just before the war broke out, writes the "Daily Telegraph," the English officer was motoring via Namur, Liege, and through the Ardennes. "The valleys," he said, "are all, I fancy, narrow and steep and heavily wooded—capital country for defensive purposes, although I was not thinking of this at the time. Every now and then my Belgian friend would point and say, 'There is a fort,' but it was difficult to make these forts out, or to size them up save at close quarters, so cleverly concealed are they. In fact, they are almost invisible.

"They struck me at the time—although, let me again say, I had no idea how near war was—as being impregnable to ordinary assault, and I said as much to my friend. He smiled and said, 'That is what people will find out if ever we are attacked.' He, too, I fancy, had not the faintest notion that the defensive value of these Belgian forts would be so soon put to the test. In point of fact, when called to the colours a number of Belgian officers I know were actually taking part in the opening sets of a tennis tournament at a well-known resort on the coast.

"I never had any doubt that the Belgians were plucky fellows. The defence of Liege shows them in heroic light.

"A BARRICADE OF SLAIN."

"One of them, in the course of a casual conversation, which would not have given you any idea that he, or any of his colleagues, had taken part in anything extraordinary, said: 'Some of us late arrivals only managed to get to our posts when the German attack began. It was night-time. We replied sharply with our guns. Until the dawn came we had no very distinct idea of what our practice was. Then we noticed heaps of slain Germans in a semi-circle at the foot of our fort. The German guns must have been much less successful, because they rarely hit us that night. They did better at daybreak. We did better still.

DEAD AND DYING MASK THE GUNS.

"So high became the barricade of the dead and wounded that we did not know whether to fire through it or to go out and clear openings with our hands. We would have liked to extricate some of the wounded from the dead, but we dared not. A stiff wind carried away the smoke of the guns quickly, and we could see some of the wounded men trying to release themselves from their terrible position. I will confess I crossed myself, and could have wished that the smoke had remained!

"But, would you believe it, this veritable wall of dead and dying actually enabled these wonderful Germans to creep closer, and actually charge up the glacis? Of course, they got no further than half way, for our maxims and rifles swept them back. Of course, we had our own losses, but they were slight compared with the carnage inflicted upon our enemies."

HUNGER—AND THIRST AS WELL.

The English officer who recounted this description of the defence of the Liege forts by an actual defender, continued: "Other Belgians told me that when numbers of the Germans were taken prisoners they were so ravenously hungry that, flinging away their rifles, and throwing up their arms to indicate surrender, they came forward and begged for food by tearing at the haversacks of their Belgian captors, and crying in German or broken French for 'Bread! Bread!' and 'Drink! Drink!' Others, having stripped themselves of their accoutrements, broke through hedges to devour the raw carrots and turnips in the fields.

"Then, having appeased their hunger upon anything they could get, or anything given to them, they threw themselves down, and remained in a state of prostrate exhaustion, until they were required to form up and march away as prisoners of war. Their steel helmets they had already removed, and they begged, by making signs, to be allowed to remove their boots and walk in their rough stockings. It was seen that the feet of many of them were bleeding, and as they departed under escort not a few were limping. The Belgian soldiers appear to have been quite considerate, and as kind as possible to their captors. There was no feeling of malice—only a sort of unhappy brotherhood on both sides, which, owing to the difference in languages, could find no power of expression save in signs by eyes and hands."

KISSING THE UNION JACK.

The English officer added, "There is, as you know, quite a large colony of English people in Brussels, and also in Bruges. They have their English club and tennis courts. Many of these Britishers have their own houses, and live in Belgium for three or six months every year. When the war broke out all but those owing, or renting, property were advised to leave the country, which they did. Many English householders in Belgium also closed their residences and left for England.

"The Belgians were at first extremely dubious of our intention to send troops to Belgium to support them, and night after night, at a certain well-known seaside resort, they crowded about the British Consulate for news. When it was definitely known that the British Expeditionary Force had started Belgian men and women asked for the Union Jack to be brought out by the Consul, and when this was done they filed past, kissing it. I saw this with my own eyes."

AN ENGLISH GIRL'S ADVENTURE IN HOLLAND.

THE DAYS OF SUSPENSE AND ANXIETY.

The "Morning Post" publishes the following interesting narrative of an English girl's adventure in Holland just about the time of the declaration of war in Europe:—

We were a happy sketching party at Volendam, a small fishing village. We had spent three or four peaceful weeks when rumours of war reached us—only to be followed by many telegrams from our relatives in England. The first serious intimation we received was on Friday, July 31 when we were in Edam (two miles from Volendam). We heard a bell ringing, and in the street were groups of people discussing the proclamation which was posted up on the Town Hall, ordering that men between the ages of 19 and 35 must be ready the next morning early to join their regiments. We then returned to Volendam, where a similar proclamation was posted up.

At dawn the next morning we awoke to the sound of clattering sabots, and on looking out of the window we saw all the men and women going to church, where a special service was held. At 4 a.m. they were back again from service, and carts had by this time arrived to take the men away. Others went by train. Some of the fishermen were at sea, but directly they returned the news was given to them, and they too had to leave their homes at a moment's notice.

By now we fully realised it was time to get back to England, but the trains were wanted for troops, so on Saturday we could do nothing but wait. At the hotel there were many nationalities, and the anxiety of one and all was to get home. On Sunday morning we thought we could leave, but before doing so telephoned to the British Consul, who strongly advised delay, as there was a great difficulty as regards train service, while the boats were so crowded that we might be held up at Flushing or the Hook. Acting on this advice, we waited another day. On Monday it was again impossible owing to the mobilisation.

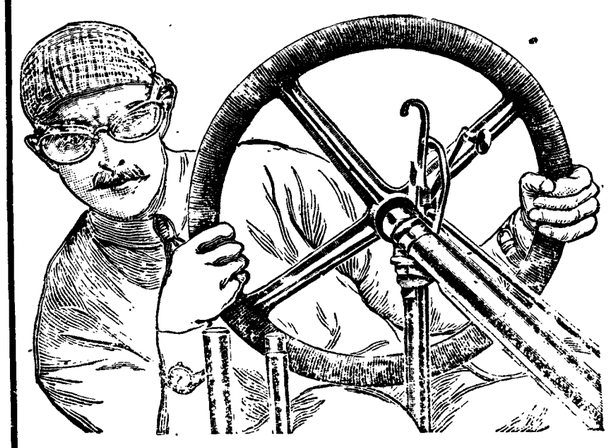
A LONG MOTOR DRIVE.

In the meantime frantic telegrams from our families made us decide to try again; but no, the same advice was given on Tuesday. We were getting desperate, and felt it must be home at *all* costs; so on Wednesday morning four of us were lucky enough to hire a motor, the only one, apparently, available. We told the man to drive to Rotterdam, about forty or fifty miles, thinking we could come home by the Batavier line, as we heard their boats were running. We started at ten o'clock, drove through Amsterdam Haarlem the Hague etc. Everywhere there were signs of war, troops camping out, officers in motors tearing along the roads, ammunition on the barges, etc. We began to feel we were really getting towards the end of our troubles, but disappointment again awaited us. On arriving at Rotterdam, after dismissing our driver, who charged us about £5 10s., we were told that the Batavier line had stopped, and the Abbey line also. We were getting desperate. We asked a friendly policeman for the British Consul's address, and took all our troubles to him. At the Consulate the officials were very kind. The waiting room was crowded with others in a similar plight to ourselves. A cargo boat was then suggested by the Consul. We jumped at this, but were told to call again in an hour, when more information might be forthcoming. We then walked about the streets. It was raining hard by this time, and we spent about an hour sitting in a milk salon.

A DREARY WAIT.

We then returned to the Consulate to find still more people there, and were told that the cargo boat could not take us owing to shortage of coal. We must sit in the waiting-room when we should be attended to later. Here there were all sorts and conditions of people, women with small children who were tired, and asleep on the table; some foreign people and many English. Some quite poor looking people. After a dreary wait were again called before the Consul, who gave us the good news that he was going to charter a special tug to take us to the Hook, from where he hoped the boat would start. Our spirits considerably revived. Our names and addresses were taken, and our tickets handed over to the Consul. One official with a list of our names and addresses was sent with us. I should have mentioned that we had only hand luggage with us, all our boxes were left at Volendam, but this seemed a mere detail compared with the joy of getting home. As our tug moved off we gave a rousing cheer to the Consul's officials who had come to see us off, which was smilingly acknowledged by them, they had been so splendid in reassuring us, and had been very good in letting people go who had no tickets.

On arrival at the Hook we saw the boat waiting, and as it had lights on it we felt sure things were all right, but were only to meet fresh disappointment. An official took us to the Customs House and asked us to wait for a few minutes (it was then about nine o'clock), and he would come back, which he did, and made a speech to us, in which he said that he hoped the boat was going, but that really he could not say. He was expecting a wire from London any minute, and we could get on board, but we might have to get off again. At 9.30 we got on board. As trains had not yet arrived there was plenty of room, and we went to our berths at once, where we lay in suspense, scarcely daring to hope after all our disappointments that the boat would really go. For myself, one of the happiest moments I have ever spent was when, after dropping off to sleep, I awoke at 3.5 to the glorious movement of the screw, and knew we were on the way. Then all our troubles were over, as we were only stopped twice while inquiries were made as to our nationality, etc. We reached Harwich about ten, and at 1.30 we arrived at Liverpool-street, with the splendid prospect of meeting our families again.



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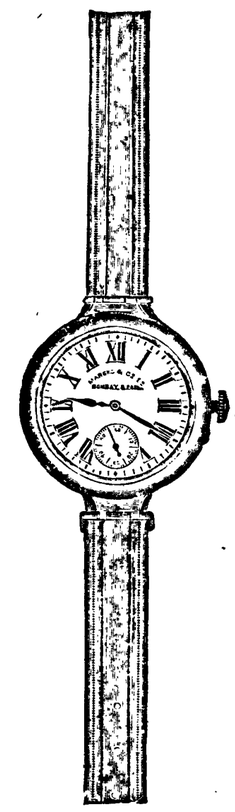

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

War is upon us indeed, and we are all filled with military ardour. I do hope, though, that our zeal will not lead us women, as it did during the South African campaign, to clothe ourselves in khaki colour! There is not one woman in ten thousand to whom the wretched colour is in the least becoming— and a khaki blouse is hideous to a degree! The law of one-and-eleven pence-three farthings had to be brought into full force I remember, to enable the drapers during the last war to get rid of their stock at all in the end, so if the fashion mongers should try to force it on us while the present war is in progress, do let us stand solid and refuse to do penance in anything so shockingly unbecoming as khaki-colour! We will show our admiration of our brave soldiers in a very much prettier way than that. I thought I'd raise my voice in the beginning!

YOUNG GIRL'S QUAINT EVENING FROCK.

This unusually effective evening dress is achieved in spotted white tulle made up over pink mousseline-de-soie. The tunic is short, and is bordered with pink roses worked in coloured beads and silk. In this detail lies an opportunity of showing one's own cleverness in making a handsome feature of the frock oneself at small cost. The dress may be described as a "frilly" one; for there are frills at the neck, double frills on the sleeves, a frill at waist and at top part of tunic, and frills to finish off the narrow skirt at the feet. The dainty little belt may be of the mousseline-de-soie covered with the tulle. Altogether, it is difficult to imagine a more charming frock for a girl in the early twenties.

A DELIGHTFUL BLOUSE.

This very charming blouse is a combination of white linen inlet with black-and-white striped linen. The bodice and sleeves are made of the white linen; but the distinctive feature of the blouse lies in the little inlets of black and white just under the yoke, the points that come from the waist upwards, and the daintily-shaped collar and pretty pointed cuffs. The hat may be of white linen with a black-and-white striped crown; and a little colour may be introduced by the wreath of tiny flowers. A distinctive note, too, would be struck by having the waist-belt of the same colour as the flowers in the hat. This belt might almost be described as a sash, for it is draped round the waist and tied at the side in a long loose bow.

SMART COAT AND SKIRT.

Depicted here we have a chic tailored coat and skirt for the young girl, made of cream serge. The low waistline is well defined by a belt blue and white striped silk, and the dainty collar and cuffs are of the same effective material. The coat and the skirt are both finished by a straight row of buttons and buttonholes; and buttons also are placed above the cuff. Little difficulty should be experienced in the making of this cost and shirt, so long as attention is paid to the smaller details, and considerable care is expended in fitting and pressing.

THE TWO KINDS OF COURAGE.

THE SUPREME NEED OF FAITH.

Now that war is upon us all the virtues seem to be lost or concentrated in the one virtue of courage, for that alone can defend all that the others have given to us, says "The Times." There has come a time when men must be ready to give their lives for what makes life worth living, to sacrifice themselves for a future in which they will have no part; and the readiness to do that is the supreme virtue without which all the others avail nothing.

But because it is now supreme we are tempted to separate it from all the other virtues, as if we were suddenly thrown back into a primitive state in which it supersedes them all. And yet this courage that is required of us now has been changed—and how has it been changed,—from the daring of the savage who snatches a piece of meat from another. We say that it is disciplined courage. But discipline alone cannot give us the courage we need, for discipline may be only a kind of fear, a habit that will make men face death sooner than the anger of their leaders, as the savage will face death sooner than hunger. Discipline alone will turn a number of men into a single instrument, but an instrument without a will or conscience of its own that may be broken like a piece of lifeless steel unless to the courage of discipline is added the courage of will and conscience, of men who fight for what their own souls value and are ready to die so that that may endure. The instrument made by discipline may be, and often has been, used for evil purposes, so that its courage is a vice rather than a virtue in its effects, and to be admired only as we admire the strength and swiftness of a beast of prey. And this is a fact that needs to be remembered more urgently in war even than in peace, so that in the stress of war we may not forget why we fight, so that our natures may not be subdued to what they work in.

ANIMAL COURAGE.

We have one word for all kinds of courage; and there is a strong animal quality common to all of them and never to be despised. It is our inheritance from a past in which men fought, each one for himself, so that they might survive; and it remains with us still, to be put to other uses. For now the courage of a man who fights only for himself is cowardice. He fights for fear lest he should not survive; and there is some cowardice in a nation that fights only for itself and its material advantage. There is some, we believe, in the "blood and iron" policy of Germany; for that policy means a want of faith, and lack of faith is always the result of fear. Faith and courage go together, and the higher the faith the higher the courage. Where there is courage without a high faith, as there often is, it cannot survive disaster. If you fight for some material gain alone, the fear of failure, when once it begins to steal upon you, is the primitive, unallayed fear. For you there is nothing beyond failure. But when failure itself is glorious and an example to the world, neither a man nor a nation fears it even in its certainty. They fight for something beyond their own survival, for that which endures through all the generations of men and the rise and fall of temporal powers; and it may be said of them, as the poet said of Toussaint l'Ouverture:—

> There's not a breathing of the common wind,
> That will forget thee; thou hast great allies;
> Thy friends are exultations, agonies,
> And love, and man's unconquerable mind.

But this kind of courage, as it cannot exist except in a nation that has a spiritual treasure of its own to guard, cannot persist unless that nation remembers its own spiritual treasure through all the bitterness of war. There is always a danger that those who are drawn into a war through love of what they would preserve will persist in it through hatred of what they would destroy; that the higher courage will give way to the lower; that the necessary discipline may kill the soul of the instrument it forges. That was the fate of the heroic armies of the French Revolution; and it must not be the fate of our armies or nations in this war. We must have the courage, and maintain it, not to hate the Germans, however much we suffer at their hands; for hatred is the stimulant that men employ to drive away fear, and it is one that the civilian is tempted to use more than the soldier. Soldiers in the field are too busy to hate, as sick nurses are too busy to be anxious. It is the civilian, waiting and fretting at home, who thinks of his wrongs and mistakes his anger for patriotism.

COURAGE AT A HIGHER LEVEL.

So all of us civilians, for whom there are no supreme moments of daring or sacrifice, can constantly and quietly keep our courage at the higher level. Not only must we perform our plain and simple duty by refraining from all kinds of panic such as storing food, spreading rumours or whispering doubts of our leaders; but we can also, each of us, do something for the soul of England, that, when peace comes again, it may be a treasure unimpaired. We as a nation, have certain virtues of our own, easier, to practice in peace than in war, but more sublime in war than in peace. We are just and kindly and long-suffering. When we are at peace we have a contempt, partly moral and partly intellectual, for national vendettas and all the false romanticism that springs from them. Let us keep that contempt still, and still smile at the baser and more fearful part of ourselves that would persuade us to hatred. Let us remember that if, at the end of this war, England has a national feud, she will not be the England that all the world is now cheering on to battle. It is because we fight for no national feud that we are applauded, because we have gone to war sadly and without any drunkenness of spirit, like a man who kisses his wife and children at the gate. And we should remember that many Germans have kissed their wives and children so in the last week; and if to them in their misled ignorance England is a wicked abstraction thirsty for the blood of their own innocent abstraction, Germany, then there is all the more reason why we should not share their error and so fall into their national guilt. Let us remember always that there is no abstract Germany, however much the Germans may sing about her, but only a number of Germans, most of them kindly people like ourselves, but cursed by this national romanticism, with a fear at the heart of all its courage, that is a perverted survival from their righteous struggle with Napoleon. The world has changed since then, but they will not believe it. They are marching to war with all their old courage, but it is for us to convince them that it is as obsolete as the wrongs which inspired it; and that we must do not only by victory but by the spirit in which we win it. We must prove to them that now the courage can prevail which is without hate or fear, that nations can fight and win with open eyes and open minds, never telling themselves how to hearten them for victory, never proposing to themselves the reward of a triumph that shall make peace only another preparation for war.

A FALSE DOCTRINE.

As this war continues there will be many to warn us that it cannot be won in such a spirit, that we must, like the Germans, blind ourselves if we are to beat them. But their warnings will be the warnings of fear, not courage, for they will fear that courage cannot be sustained by truth. Does anyone now believe that the Berliners showed courage in their outrages upon the Russian Ambassador and the English Embassy? They were working themselves up into a frenzy of hatred because they doubted in their hearts that their cause was just. It was necessary to them to believe that their enemies were villains; and they could best attain to that belief by treating them as if they were villains. We all know that state of mind in private quarrels; and we know that in them it is neither wise nor brave. And what is true of private quarrels is true of war. Our adversaries are not villains, and they will not always be our adversaries. It is probable that even their statesmen who made this war were most foolish when they thought themselves most wise, that they were led astray by false doctrine rather than by any national wickedness. The worst of it is that false doctrine does more harm in the world than any villainy, and that there comes a time when it must be withstood with arms. But that is the time when those who withstand it are most open to the contagion of it. It was easy enough for us not to fall under the German illusions while we were at peace with them; but now we shall only escape them if we remember always that we are fighting against them rather than against the Germans. The England that we fight for is an ideal that we help to destroy by every vain or savage thought of our own; and she would not be worth fighting for if she herself became savage in the course of the war. In that case her victory would be the defeat of all that was best in her, and the peace she made would never have the consent of the vanquished. She might show courage, but it would be a courage estranged from all the other virtues and made almost animal by that estrangement. That kind of courage is obsolete in our civilization, and we are going to war to prove that it is obsolete. So when the war is over we shall say to all the ideals that provoked it and to the misguided hosts that fought for those ideals:—

> Honour not hate we give you, love not fear,
> Last prophets of past kind, who fill the dome
> Of great dead Gods with wrath and wail, nor hear
> Time's word and man's—"Go honoured hence, go home,
> Night's childless children; here your how is done;
> Pass with the stars, and leave us with the sun."

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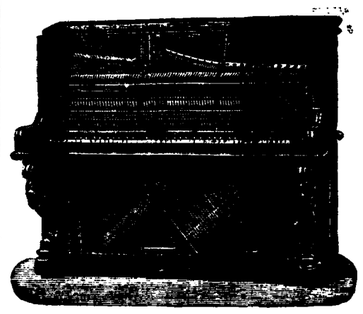

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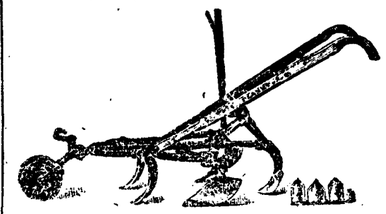

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